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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL XXV NO. 274 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Chinese 'Hindenburg Line' Smashed?

CHANGSHU FALLS AFTER SUSTAINED ATTACK

Japanese Official Claim

FLANKING MOVEMENT ON SOOCHOW

SHANGHAI, November 19.

Twelve miles of the Chinese left flank stretching from Yangtse to Changshu and forming a vital section of the Chinese "Hindenburg Line" was smashed according to a Japanese official announcement.

It states that Changshu fell after an assault from three directions and that Japanese are now attempting a flanking movement which, if successful, will endanger Soochow.—Reuter.

If Japs, Try To Take Nanking It Will Be Bloodiest Battle Of War

IT WAS REVEALED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO-DAY THAT THE ROUTE OF CHINESE FORCES BEFORE SHANGHAI, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT JAPANESE BREAK THROUGH, WHICH, IT IS ADMITTED, HAS PLACED THE CAPITAL ITSELF IN SERIOUS DANGER.

It is learned that Chinese troops under General Liutochuan suddenly withdrew without orders at Huangtu, causing the remainder of the Chinese line to retreat in considerable disorder. The withdrawal left a wide gap in the Chinese centre, allowing the Japanese to advance without opposition along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The retreat however was stopped by prompt action on the part of the Chinese Command which commandeered every available omnibus, lorry and motorcar to rush fresh troops to the front. Meanwhile the retreating force has withdrawn to the rear for reorganization.

KASHING NOT CAPTURED

The latest reports claim that the Japanese advance has been stemmed and the Chinese authorities insist that Kashing City is still in the hands of the Chinese troops.

It is learned authoritatively that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek is remaining in Nanking to direct military operations, and his wife has elected to remain with him, but the specific task of defending the capital is likely to be entrusted to General Chang Fakwei, famed as the commander of the specially picked force known as "China's Ironsides".

Fresh troops are arriving daily from the interior to defend the Capital. An observer stated "if Japanese ever try to take Nanking it will be the bloodiest struggle of the war."

JAPANESE CLAIM

Although Japanese announce that they have occupied a part of Kashing and pierced the Chinese "Hindenburg" Line between Changshu and Yangtze, the Chinese reports say that the situation on the front has taken a turn for the better.

In the centre the Chinese claim not only to have halted the Japanese advance on Soochow but gained ground as a result of powerful counter-offensive in which 30 Chinese aeroplanes helped the attack by heavily bombing the Japanese lines and inflicting large number of casualties.

According to Chinese reports 60,000 Japanese reinforcements have arrived in this area during the past fortnight.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES TO LEAVE NANKING

NANKING, November 19.

It is understood the British, American and other Embassies are moving to Hankow as soon as the transfer of the Chinese Government offices is officially announced.—Reuter.

Why Resort To Strike On Flimsy Ground?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Despite Congress President's advice to the contrary a crowded meeting of students resolved tonight to continue strike in three educational institutions of Allahabad, viz. Ewing Christian College, Agrawala Intermediate College and Vidyamandir High School on various grounds which students described as the "elementary democratic rights" of students.

Pt. Jawaharlal who addressed the meeting in Purushottamdas Park delivered a lengthy speech advising students not to resort to strikes on flimsy grounds, but conserve their energies for higher purposes.

A resolution approving of these strikes and appealing to the Ministry and public to support students in their demands was moved after Pt. Jawaharlal's speech.

The mover of the resolution Romeshchandra Sinha delivered a speech replying to the points raised by Pt. Jawaharlal against resorting to strikes on minor issues. He contended the issues raised by the students justified these strikes and further that students had no alternative having exhausted all other means for redress of their grievances.

While speeches in favour of the resolution were being delivered Pt. Jawaharlal, who did not obviously relish the trend of the speeches suddenly walked out of the meeting saying he had heard enough of "tommy rotten" speeches.

After Pt. Jawaharlal left the meeting students unanimously passed a resolution justifying the strikes.

The President of the meeting expressed regret at some speakers having caused offence to President Jawaharlal.

CUSTOMS SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

TIENTSIN, Nov. 19.

It is understood that following protracted discussions, a satisfactory solution of the customs situation in North China has been reached providing for the integrity of the Customs Administration and for the rights of the Administration to carry out their normal functions, about which the Japanese authorities, who are the controlling factor, are giving their full support.—Reuter.

Strike In Motor Plants

General Motors And Good-Year Tyre Works Affected

PONTIAC, November 19.

Fifteen thousand workers of the General Motor Factories are idle through a sit-down strike.

The Fisher Body Plant strikers refuse to evacuate the plant, notwithstanding that the Union did not authorise the stoppage.

AMRON: A sit-down strike of 1,600 employees has started in the Good-Year Tyre Works. One factory has been closed.—Reuter.

SOVIET PURGE OF TEACHERS

Three Sentenced To Death: Eight Others Jailed

MOSCOW, November 19.

Three teachers, including a woman, have been sentenced to death at Leningrad for "Maltreating and under-nourishing" school children.

Eight others have been sentenced to ten to twenty years' imprisonment on a similar charge.

Witnesses declared that the teachers belonged to a Fascist group, who wished to discredit Soviet education. It was alleged that children were whipped, kicked and locked up in dark basements and fed on rotten food.—Reuter

CECIL GETS PEACE PRIZE

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 19.

Lord Cecil of Chelwood has been awarded Nobel Peace Prize.—Reuter.

23 ANTI-FASCISTS SENTENCED

ROME, Nov. 18.

Another mass trial before the Special Tribunal for Defence of State has resulted in 23 anti-Fascists being sentenced to one to ten years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

ITALY MUST BE SELF-CONTAINED

ROME, Nov. 18.

Sgr. Mussolini launched the second year of self-sufficiency campaign addressing meeting of industrial employers and employees.

He declared that Italy must become a self-contained economic unit.—Reuter.

HITLER GREETS HALIFAX

BERLIN, November 19.

Lord Halifax arrived at 09-30 a.m. and had a private conference with Herr Hitler.

The interview followed a warm greeting by Herr Hitler, who enthusiastically showed the visitor over the house and then took him to the study, where, with Baron von Neurath and the interpreter Herr Smidt, the statesmen conferred for 90 minutes. Lunch was served later and Lord Halifax is leaving shortly after 2 p.m.

The formal 90 minutes between Herr Hitler and Lord Halifax was followed by further conversations during lunch and after the combined talks lasting three hours.

Later Lord Halifax and Baron von Neurath entrained for Munich.

Thirty minutes afterwards Herr Hitler proceeded to the same destination by special train.

Lord Halifax and Baron von Neurath will return to Berlin to-night.—Reuter

Hooded Terror In France

Veritable Arsenal Find: Premier Confers With Minister Of Interior

PARIS, November 19.

The discovery of time-bombs with electrical contrivance and a hundred grenades carefully hidden in fortified cellars of Rue Ribera, when searched by the police, is the latest sensation of the so-called Cagoulard (Hooded Men) movement, which is keeping the police busy in the country-side.

OUTCOME OF BANNED BODY

The sinister movement is proved to have far-reaching ramifications. Many devotees are known to be former members of the banned Camelots du Roi organization, but the authorities are still in the dark regarding how the movement is financed, who are the real leaders and what is their real aim.

COUNTRY-WIDE RAIDS

Hitherto 700 persons have been questioned and over 450 buildings searched in a country-wide co-ordinated police campaign against the so-called Cagoulard movement.

Information gathered suggests that outside Paris the movement is the strongest in the Dieppe region.

HAUL OF AMMUNITION

Several hauls of ammunition were made in raids on unpretentious premises, for example, a riverside warehouse and an antiques dealers shop in the Latin quarter, where the bag included 45 machine-guns, 150 rifles, 20,000 cartridges and military equipment. Hidden cellars of most of the establishments were reached through concealed doorways.

WIRELESS ACTIVITIES

Newspapers state that a network of clandestine wireless transmitters have been discovered and over 200 powerful sets apparatus, some near airports, frontiers, ports and barracks.

M. Chautemps is in conference with the Minister of Interior and keeping close touch with police activities.—Reuter.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR NAPLES

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

Mr. Subhas Bose left for Naples in a Dutch 'plane at 9 a. m. to undergo medical treatment.—A. P

CAR ACCIDENT VICTIM DIES

An old man named Shiva Balu was knocked down by a motor car at Sewri Road on Friday evening. The man, who sustained a fracture, died in the K. E. M. Hospital the same night.

The Kalachowki police have arrested the driver of the motor-car.

KHADI & SWADESHI BAZAAR

At Azad Maidan

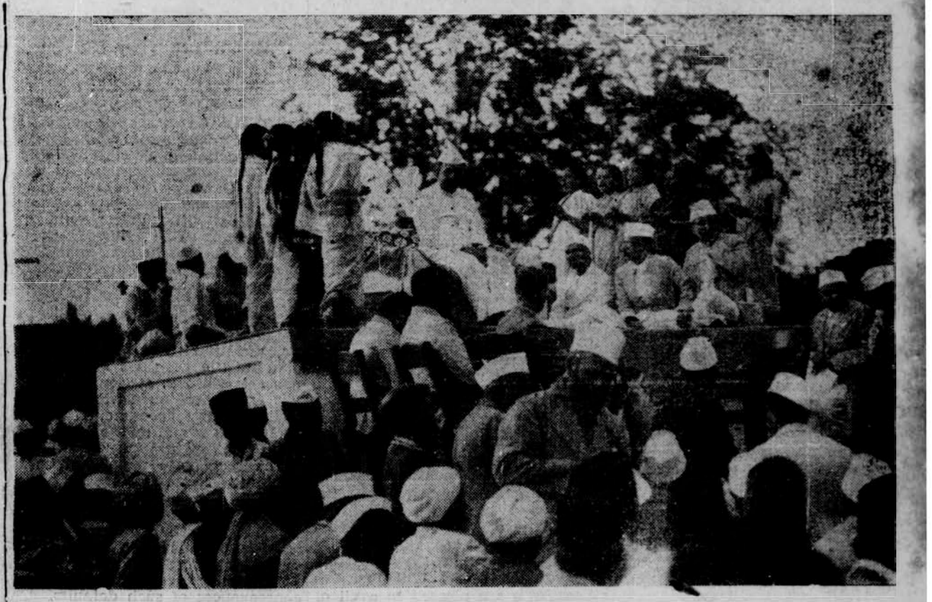
(Organized by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C.)

To be opened by The Honourable Mr. M. Y. NURIE, Minister for Public Works, Bombay,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) At 4-45 p. m. (S. T.)

OPEN EVERY DAY BETWEEN 5 AND 11 p.m. TILL 10th DECEMBER.

Entrance Fee Only One Anna.



Minister Gilder at the Public Reception at Sirsi, North Canara.

Joining Congress A Crime!

20 Members Of Patiala Prajamandal Arrested

BOMBAY, November 19.

The office of the All-India States Peoples' Conference has received the following telegram from Raekot (Ludhiana):—

"Twenty members of the Patiala State Prajamandal have been arrested for joining the Congress, sensation prevails among the public. The attention of the All-India States Peoples' Conference is solicited."—United Press.

STOP PRESS

MANCHESTER HANDICAP CALLOVER.

LONDON, November 19.

Manchester Handicap call-over:—

100 to 8 Nectar, Severino.

100 to 7 Inglefield offered.

100 to 7 Rasibus offered; 100 to 6 taken.

100 to 6 Solitaire offered; 20 to 1 taken.

18 to 1 Velvet Cushion offered; 20 to 1 taken.

25 to 1 Petit Bleu taken and offered.

25 to 1 Stainless Stephen offered; 33 to 1 taken.—Reuter.

CLOUSTON AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 19.

Clouston and Kerby Green arrived at 7-43 p. m. (G. M. T.).—Reuter.

JOYCE FOR ENGLAND.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. A. H. Joyce, who has been engaged on special duty with the Government of India arrived in Bombay to-day. Mr. Joyce leaves India to-morrow to take up his new appointment at the India Office.—Reuter.

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR BELGIUM?

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.

An hour or two after his return from England, King Leopold charged M. Paul Janson, Liberal ex-Minister, with the task of formation of a new Coalition Government.—Reuter.

Plan To Save Industrial Workers

INTENSE DRIVE TO ROOT OUT TERRORISM

Gandhi Seva Sangh Appoints Influential Committee

WARDHA, November 19.

The Gandhi Seva Sangh Executive Committee, which met here for two days has adopted the following resolutions:—

To Save Industrial Workers

"Resolved that it is necessary to save industrial workers in an organised manner under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sangh in accordance with the principles and objects of the Sangh. As this is a wide and important activity it is resolved that an independent Committee be appointed for the purpose.

Personnel Of Committee

With this end a Committee consisting of Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendraprasad, Mr. Kripalani, Mr. Shankarlal Banker, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, with permission to co-opt more members from amongst members of the Sangh is appointed.

Terms Of Reference

The said Committee will carefully consider the interests of industrial workers in accordance with the principles of the Sangh and organise them for safeguarding their economic and other interests, render service to them train workers for the purpose and exercise all necessary powers to frame rules and collect funds and do all necessary acts.

The Committee will submit a report of the work and accounts to the Executive Committee annually.

FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The Committee further considered the present situation in the country. While recognising and appreciating the evidence forthcoming from Bengal and elsewhere of the renunciation of faith in terrorism by many of those, who at one time had faith the Committee feels that there has been recent indications in some parts of the country of the abuse of Civil Liberty and an attempt to undermine the national belief in non-violent methods for the achievement of country's freedom and weaken the atmosphere of non-violence, which had been growing during the last 16 years.

The Committee realises the great harm to the cause of the masses, which is likely to follow these attempts. The Committee, therefore, urges all members of the Sangh the necessity of making every effort to counteract these attempts and to this end take active interest in Congress and other organisations within their sphere of work and see that the atmosphere of non-violence, now generally prevailing in the country, is maintained and strengthened.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr. Deshpande left for Bombay.

SOCIALISTS' S.O.S. TO PREMIER

Police Disperse Meeting At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, November 19.

After the extension of orders under Section 144, Cr. P. C. to the whole City, quiet prevails in the mill area. The police, however, had to ask for the dispersal of a meeting, which was held in ignorance of the extension of Section 144.

The Congress Socialist Party has wired to Mr. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, protesting against the promulgation of Section 144.

The Mill Kamdar Union is considering sending a deputation to wait on Mr. Kher and explain the situation.—A.P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wealthy, Bombay Sunni bachelor highly educated, guaranteed character 25, desires marrying modern or orthodox girl of equal status. No Shia-Sunni restriction. Write Box No. 9384 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates—"The Way to Big Pay" on sending addressed envelope.—Bombay. Service Institute, 203, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9367)

Wanted Branch Managers, on Rs. 100|20|300 for a Building Scheme to build houses in Prominent towns and sell them by instalments. Apply to P. B. No. 10009, Calcutta. (9287)

Wanted Canvassers in all important towns for our superior quality hand-woven materials. Apply Ananda Vilas Wvg. Co., Kara. Eranhipalam Post, S. India. (9369)

New avenue for self-supporting educated girls loving fine arts: A renowned Maharashtrian Film Studio wants good featured cultured young ladies from good families to learn and act in films under the instruction of a cultured and reputed screen star. Apply with latest photographs to Box No. 9382 "Bombay Chonicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let Bungalows at Varsova Sea Face. Apply to S. D. Mehta & Co., Ltd., Rahman Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Telephone No. 20648. (9385)

68. FLATS TO LET

Dadar Vincent Road No. 164A, Flats of two, three, five rooms, with all conveniences. Apply within or 'Phone 42574. (9387)

81. GODOWNS WANTED

Wanted Godown or room for storing records, admeasuring 700 square feet, Fort locality. Apply official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, stating lowest rent. (9361)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9337)

174. BOOKS

Primary Electrical Instruction Books, composed in simple language with illustration ready for Sale. Price annas 8. This book is very useful for telegraph candidates and signallers. K. M. Jain retired Head Signaller, Nagpur. (9389)

Cheapest, Choicest X'Mas Cards Children's-Annuals Fashionbooks, Newspapers, Wireless-Magazines, Autographs, Stamp-Albums, Dictionaries, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Photo-frames, Stationery, Cookery Palmistry Astrology, Dreambooks: King Co., Hornby Road. (9388)

174. BOOKS

Twenty per cent Discount—I have the pleasure to invite your attention to the fact that in the Blissful Advent of Glorious Ramazaan, it has been announced periodically for a month, for those beneficent lovers and tasteful Votaries of the best and true knowledge of the religious concern or interest, to allow on our all publications or the like:—(1) Twenty per cent discount to those, who are pleased to avail of this opportunity, with requisitions of at least Ten Rupees at once stock despatch. (2) In addition to this, no extra expenditure like freight, postage, packing or the like will be charged from those, whose remittance will be received in advance for Twenty Rupees to purchase our own published works. The list of our publications can be had free of charge. "Al-Hilal Book Agency," Faarooque Gunj Road, outside Sheranwala Gate, Lahore. (7195)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (9322)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Prof. Gill (Astrologer) Gateway Hotel Mahindra Mansion, Fort, Bombay, "I know Prof. Gill for many years. His statements about past and future are surprisingly correct. I recommend him as a reliable fortune teller and spiritualist." A. K. Fazul Haq—Prime Minister, Calcutta. Consult 2—6 p.m. (9366)

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents to secure orders for our 1938 calendars. Terms very liberal. Apply by post. New India Calendar Publishing Company, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta. (9020)

Wanted Agents, Brokers to secure Marine Insurance (including native craft) for a non-tariff office—rates competitive. Apply Box No. 9386 "Bombay Chronicle."

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted Financiers upto One lakh of rupees in a going concern of long reputation and trade marks. Highly profitable, good interest or commission or part. Correspondence strictly private. Apply Box No. 9378. "Bombay Chronicle."

346. INVESTMENTS

Lucrative Industrial or business schemes invited from experienced hands. Investment according to schemes. Apply for particulars Box No. 9394 "Bombay Chronicle".

FARMS WANTED

Rent Farming Contract Wanted: Experienced contractor prepared to take contract on moderate terms willing to advance moneys against accruing rents on reasonable terms. Regular recoveries and prompt payments guaranteed. Apply Box No. 9261, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

No. 289-I (6).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Department of Commerce.

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1937.

TAKE NOTICE that it has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General-in-Council that continual default has been made by the Dawn of India Life Insurance Company Limited, Poona, in complying with the requirements of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 in particular in the failure although frequently called upon to do so to deposit with the Controller of the Currency Government Securities as required by the provisions of the Act and that by reason of such defaults the penalties and liabilities prescribed in section 34 of the Act appear to the Government of India to have been incurred by the Company and by the officers of the Company therein named.

The immediate remedy of such default is hereby demanded on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Company and you the Directors, the Managing Agents and the Secretary of the Company and all other officers of the Company are to take warning of the consequences of such defaults.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1937.

(Sd.) H. DOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To,
1. The Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
2. S. R. Khare, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, Poona, 2.
3. K. V. Purandhare, Esquire Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
4. Dr. M. S. Beke, M.B., B. S. Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
5. Dr. M. N. Kadhe, L.C.P.S. Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
6. D. V. Atre, Esquire, B.A. LL.B., Managing Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
7. G. K. Joshi, Esquire, B.A.LL.B., Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA 2.
8. B. T. Tikhe, Esquire, Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
9. M.D. Gurjar, Esquire, L.E.E. Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
10. D. M. Dange, Esquire, General Manager, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
11. D. G. Bhagwat, Esquire, Office Manager, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
12. Messrs. D. D. Das and Company, Organisers and Managers, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.
13. D. S. Shaligram, Esquire, Director, Dawn of India Life Insurance Company, Limited, 99, Laxmi Road, POONA, 2.

7259.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Ginning Factory of the above Company, situate at Dhamak (C.P.) including Land, Buildings, Machinery and Store. For full particulars apply to the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of November 1937.

M. J. DIVECHA.
Liquidator.

7268.

Public Notices

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

No. S. 1.—Applications invited for a post of Senior Assistant in the Office of the Commission on Rs. 180-10-200-15-260 from persons who have Secretariat or other administrative experience of not less than 5 years. Those possessing a degree (preferably honours) in Arts, Science, Law or Commerce of a recognised Indian or British University or the Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Certificate A) with not less than 50 per cent. marks in English will be preferred. The appointment will be officiating in the first instance and the pay liable to be revised. *Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the Candidate.* For full particulars and the form of application to be submitted, so as to reach the Commission's office not later than the 6th December 1937, see Part 1 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 18th November 1937.

7243.

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public on behalf of our client VIJKOREBAI, daughter of Lakhmidas Dhanji a minor by her next friend Bai AMBA, widow of Chhagan Anandji that our client claims to receive maintenance and a provision for marriage from the profits of immovable property more particularly described hereunder and left by her father Lakhmidas Dhanji who died in or about May 1936.

Public is therefore hereby informed that if any person in any way deals with the said property, he will take it subject to our client's said claim as aforesaid.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty two square yards three ninths of another square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1899, New No. 9031, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 4892 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 7510 and 7511 and Street No. 52, 54 and (1) and which premises are bounded, on or towards the East by Bhandari Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Dhanji Anandji and on or towards the North by the property bearing Street No. 56, 58, 60.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1937.

MOHILE PAREKH and MANECKLAL.
Attorneys for Vijkorebai daughter of Lakhmidas Dhanji.

7273.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANECKJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR of Andheri Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in, or, to the property or any portion thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen (14) days from the publication hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant plot of land or ground situate lying and being at Santa Cruz, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban containing by admeasurement 778.22 square yards or thereabouts and marked as Plot No. 5C and being a portion of Final Plot No. 5 of Scheme No. II of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the West by Plot No. 5D, belonging to the Vendor, on the South by the 20' wide Road called Dattatraya Road, on the East by Plot No. 5B belonging to Moreshwar Madhavrao Kothare, and Champubai Moreshwar Kothare, and on the North by the 30' proposed Road.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1937.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7269.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

THREE NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Special Rate Circular No. 17, Local Rate Advice No. 11 and Special Rate Circular No. 18 all of 1937, have been issued. Particulars can be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Bombay, or Stations.

(7276)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULLEMAN HAJI AHMED OOMAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Description of the Property:

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Warden Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New No. 3436 and A87, New Survey Nos. 1|7132 7132 and Cadastral Survey No. 4E|696 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3511(4) and Street No. 31 C and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a property of the purchasers and known as "Villa Fatima" on or towards the West by a passage 12 feet wide and beyond that by a property of Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve known as Surve Mansion, on or towards the North by a common Roadway 20 feet wide, and on or towards the South by partly by a property of the Vendor and partly by a property of the Purchasers.

SECONDLY:— All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (the cess whereon had been redeemed), admeasuring about 40 feet in length and 20 feet in width with three garages constructed thereon and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a property belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the West by a property called "Macklai Villa", on or towards the South by a property belonging to the Vendor and consisting of 2 garages and on or towards the North by a property belonging to the Vendor and consisting of 6 garages registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 7131 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 695 and 696 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 3510(AF) and Street No. 65A.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (the cess whereon had been redeemed) and containing by admeasurement about 40 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a property consisting of 4 garages belonging to the purchasers, on or towards the West by a common passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor firstly described in this Schedule and on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 7131 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 695 and 696 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1937.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9277)

Public Notices.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of Physiology and Histology in the Bombay Medical Service Class I, Division II, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on Rs. 350-25-400-30-550-E. B.-585-35-760-E. B.-805-45-850, *plus* Bombay Compensatory allowance if admissible under the rules, *plus* compensatory allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem in lieu of private practice. Probationary period: two years on Rs. 300. The appointment will be officiating and the scale of pay will be liable to be revised. Candidates must possess qualifications registrable under the Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912, with post-graduate qualification or experience and capacity for original research and teaching. Private practice not permitted.

Full particulars will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 18th November 1937, or can be obtained on application, with duly stamped and addressed envelope, to the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bombay-Sind, P.W.D. Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. Last date for receipt of applications: 6th December 1937. *Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission, will disqualify the candidate.*

7226.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VASANT PANDHARINATH NAIK of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client absolutely the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, lying thereon situate, lying and being at the Second Marine Street in the Town, Island and City of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 79 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 8298 (part), and Cadastral Survey No. 138, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No 2572 Streets Nos. 39-41 and bounded, on or towards the North by the said Second Marine Street, on or towards the West by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 139, on or towards the South by a Sweepers' Passage and on or towards the East by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 137.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1937.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7269.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF A BIG LOT OF STATIONERY, PENCILS, FANCY INKSTANDS, FILES ETC

By order of the party concerned, on Wednesday, 24th November 1937, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Bombay.

108 cases of fancy stationery, ink-stands, files, rubbers, Steadler and other makers' pencils, holders, account books, presentation articles, Remington typewriters, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of C. Jenkins, Esquire and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Bungalow furniture Full Iron Frame Piano, Zula, Sofa cabinet, H.M.V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej "C" quality and other safes, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Leopard, Zunda Cabinet etc.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD OR VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Abdul Razak Abdulla, Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri, Gulamhussein Haji Ebrahim Nakhoda, Ahmed Haji Noormahomed and Noormahomed Abdul Satar Patel the present Trustees appointed under the Scheme framed in Suit No. 2616 of 1927 relating to the Charities created by the Will of Haji Ismail Haji Allana Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction the undermentioned property (TODAY) SATURDAY the 20th November 1937 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece of Pension and tax land with bunglow at Girgaum Road Street No. 853 and bounded on the East by the property of Bhaskar Sewram, on the West by Girgaum Road, on the North by Girgaum Back Road and on the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of land with bunglow at Girgaum Back Road Street No. 290 and bounded on the East by the property of Bhaskar Sewram, on the West by Girgaum Road, on the North by firstly described property and on the South by the sweepers passage and which said two pieces of land contain together by admeasurement 554 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for the Trustees, at 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

—4th WEEK TO-DAY—

A Picture for the Elite and the Intelligent

SABITA DEVI
in
Kokila
with
★ MOTILAL,
★ SHOBHANADEVI,
★ MAYA,
★ SIDDIQUI,
★ SANKATHA,
★ PESSI PATEL.
Directed by: BADAMI

ZANANA SHOW
On Monday at 1-30 p. m.
Daily: 5-15; 8; 10-30
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays
AT
Roxy

THE BROADWAY
TALKIES: Khodadad CIRCLE: KINGSWAY: DADAR
Daily 3 Shows: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RUNNING THIS WEEK,
R.K.O. RADIO'S Powerful historical romance from the famous book of Jules Verne.
MICHAEL STROGOFF
Starring:—
ANTON WALBROOK and ELIZABETH ALLAN
and Thousands of Extras.
A staggering spectacle of a soldier who fought his way to victory
SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE THRILLING SERIAL
"The Clutching Hand"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Selections For To-day's Races

Higgins Should Have Good Day

(By "SENEX.")

The Cheveley Handicap is the centre piece of to-day's programme. My vote goes to Barra Sahib, who competes here with an outstanding chance of success.

1-45 p.m. The Hamadan Plate (Div. I) 6 Furlongs.
SADRAN MANFI 1
MULZOOM 2
NAYIB AL IRAQ 3

2-15 p.m. The Hamadan Plate (Div. II) 6 Furlongs.
SERHEED 1
SAAD NAZAM 2
TOHALLA 3

2-45 p.m. The Byculla Plate (Div. II), 1-1|4 Miles.
THARWATH 1
TAJ AL NUSSER 2
SUBAH 3

3-15 p.m. The Byculla Plate (Div. I), 1-1|4 Miles.
DILAWAR 1
AJWAD 2
BUSHBOOS 3

3-45 p.m. The Juvenile Handicap 6 Furlongs.
PLYMOUTH 1
LE BARON 2
MAD HATTER 3

4-15 p.m. The Waverltree Handicap 1-1|4 Miles.
GRIANEOG 1
CORCY 2
ARGYLL 3

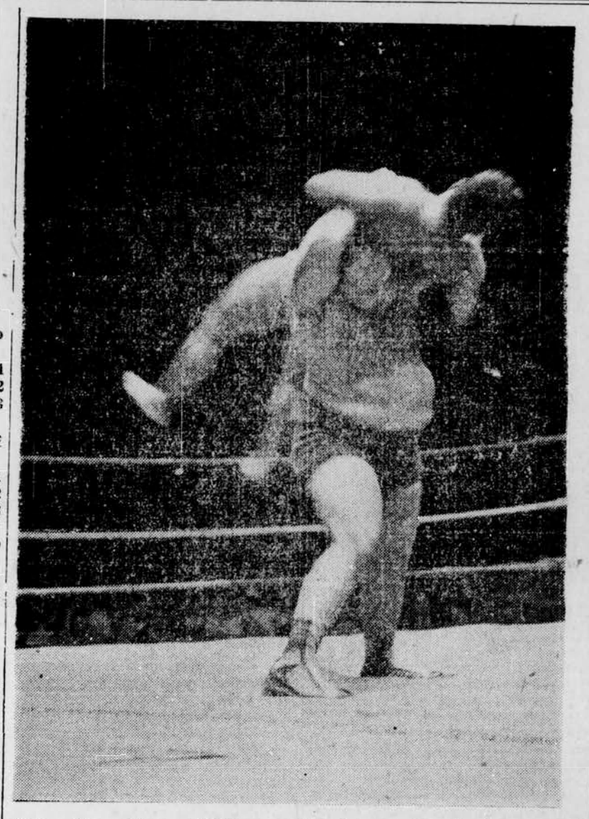
4-45 p.m. The Lucknow Plate 1 Mile.
GAY BACHELOR 1
GORDON 2
ASHVARAJ 3

5-15 p.m. The Cheveley Handicap 1 Mile.
BARRA SAHIB 1
HIS LORDSHIP 2

5-45 p.m. The Stockton Plate 1 mile, 1 furlong.
FINE FEATHERS 1
MR. PIP 2
MOTKY 3

DOUBLE:—THARWATH and GRIANEOG.

TREBLE:—PLYMOUTH, GAY BACHELOR; BARRA SAHIB.



"King Kong" could lift up Harbans Singh, but could not pin him down. An incident in the 'All-In' fight on Thursday.

'KING KONG' BEATS BELLGARD

'All-In' Contest Leads To Free Fighting

Five more bouts comprised Friday's programme in the All-India International Professional Wrestling tournament at the Marine Drive Statium.

The bout that disappointed the spectators considerably was the 'All-In' contest between Wong Bock Cheung (China) and Korochenko (Czechoslovakia). Both men resorted to unfair and rough tactics early in the fight and this developed into free fighting outside the ring. After throwing Korochenko out of the ring, the Chinaman ran after him and both started fighting near the judges' seats. Kicking and hitting all over was going on freely despite the referee's warnings and whistle. But for the timely interference of the spectators, there should have been a different story to tell.

The first bout of the night was between Ojagar Singh and Rahim Bux. Both men gave a clean display of wrestling under the 'Catch-as-Catch-Can' rules. There was hardly anything to choose between the two in the first round.

In the third minute of the second round Rahim Bux got a good waist-hold on his opponent, hurled him down on the mat and punched him to win the fight.

Sardar Khan Pathan (India) met V. Bilciu (Bulgaria) under the same rules in the second fight. They massaged each other properly in the start and later each man had the better of the other in turn.

Sardar Khan won the fight in the fifth minute of the second round.

To-night's 'All-In' bout was between Wong Bock Cheung (China) and Korochenko (Czechoslovakia). The Czechoslovakian was, undoubtedly, the superior man throughout the first round, the Chinaman seemed to be off colour. The second spell was full of rough tactics, both men going for each other, doing everything that was not allowed and this led to a free fight between the two outside the ring. Korochenko was thrown over the ropes by the Chink. He got hold of a chain and tried to hit the Chinaman, the latter enraged at this ran after his opponent and both started fighting freely outside the ring. A serious situation developed; the judges and the spectators near the ring had to rush to help and save the nasty situation.

It was with a great difficulty that they were separated and brought back to he ring.

It was not fair wrestling but fighting and hitting each other with a vengeance that was witnessed in the last round, the bout ending in a draw.

The next two in the ring were Jeji Goldstein (Palestine) and C. Stanciu (Albania). They fought under the Greco-Roman rules.

At an early stage in the initial round Goldstein had the Albanian in difficulties with his usual and powerful neck-hold. The Palestanian has truly earned a reputation of fighting very clean He is always fair and generous towards his opponent. Considering the fact that Stanciu was pitted against a more experienced wrestler in Goldstein, one must give credit to him, for he did his job well. He fought creditably for 17 minutes before Goldstein could gain the verdict in a fight, which was exceptionally clean and well fought out.

E. Kraemer, the famous German wrestler, who will fight Santa Singh (India) in an 'All-In' contest to-night

Emil Tzayea (Hungary) or shall we say 'King Kong' opposed Bellgard (Germany) in the last bout on the programme. The fight was governed by the Greco-Roman rules. 'King Kong', as usual, again invited booing from the crowd. Honours were shared in the first spell.

Midway through the second round the German had Tzayea in trouble with a strong neck-hold, but the latter did not take long in getting free and almost ended the fight when he had Bellgard under him in an arm-lock, the gong saving the German.

It was the beginning of the end in the last round, the verdict being given in favour of 'King Kong'.

To-Day's Bouts

Scott (Bombay) v. Korochenko (Czechoslovakia).
Wong Bock Cheung (China) v. Bellgard (Germany).
Harban Singh (India) v. V. Bilciu (Bulgaria).
J. Goldstein (Palestine) v E. Tzayea (Hungary).
SPECIAL CHALLENGE FIGHT
Santa Singh (India) v. E. Kraemer (Germany).
The last fight will be an 'All-In' contest

"MARCUS SUPERBUS" WINS DERBY CUP

Peeltower And Carioca Secure Places

LONDON, November 19.

Derby Cup, run at Durby over a distance of 1 mile and 6 furlongs resulted as follows:—

Marcus Superbus (Blackshaw) I
Peeltower (Gilbert) II
Carioca (Lowrey) III

Twenty-two ran. Won by short-head. Three-quarter length separated second and third. The winner was trained by Hogg.

Starting Prices: 10|1 Marcus Superbus, 20|1 Peeltower and 11|2 Carioca.—Reuter.

New Prices!

New designs!
New Colours!
New Weaves!

NEW ERA SILKS
MODERN FABRICS.

At respective shops in the City, we are now displaying a magnificent variety of Silks, specially woven to make modern fashion even more charming. You are cordially invited to come and see whatever you need in Silks.

SAREES, GEORGETTE, CREPE.
SILK FOR BLOUSE, POPLINS, CHIRMIN.

NEW ERA MILLS have the exact materials to meet your requirement—right in colour, texture, design and durability. Any of the thousands who have bought NEW ERA SILK will tell you that there is no finer value for money.

You SAVE by buying NEW ERA SILKS— and your satisfaction is guaranteed.

Sole Selling Agents:—N. MANSUKHRAM & CO., Mulchand Mansion, Vithalvadi, Bombay. Panchkuva and Dosiwada Pole, Ahmedabad.

NEW ERA TEXTILE MILLS Co., REAY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Where CONGRESS and NON-CONGRESS LEADERS AGREE

The Hon. Mr. R. M. DESHMUKH, MINISTER for Public Works, C. P. says:—

"I witnessed and thoroughly enjoyed "DUNIYA-NA-MANE"..... It is a tense picture, and the story never relaxes its grip on you.

"The production is of a high order..... It is a compliment to the development of our Indian Art.

"The sentiments and tense moments are superb..... I appreciated it immensely."

Khan Bahadur MIAN AHMAD YARKHAN DAULATANA, M.L.A., PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY to the Punjab Premier, says:—

"SHANTARAM'S name on a film is a sign of its artistic excellence. But even Shantaram seems to have out-done himself in his new film 'DUNIYA-NA-MANE.'

"This picture is the more welcome to-day as it has afforded us an opportunity of measuring the feelings of the masses..... in respect of matters that do require reform.

"We pay her (SHANTA APTE) a tribute that she so richly deserves..... VASANTEE possesses talents of great promise..... He (DATEY), has done remarkably well."

PRODUCED BY PRABHAT

'The Unexpected'

HINDI - - - "DUNIYA—NA—MANE" - - - HINDI

7th Week at KRISHNA TALKIES: CHARNI RD.

Daily 5, 8, 10-30 p.m. Sat., Sun. 2 p.m.

"Bombay's Brightest DIVALI Attraction" is To-day the "Greatest Hit of The Year" in a Dozen Towns All Over the Country.

IT IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN IN DELHI.
IT IS THE CRAZE OF THE MOMENT IN LAHORE
IT IS THE SEASON'S SCREEN SENSATION IN LUCKNOW.

Devika Rani

is universally admitted to have surpassed all her previous achievements in BOMBAY TALKIES'

Jeevan Prabhat

Also Featuring:

RENUKA DEVI, MUMTAZ ALI, KISHORE SAHU, MAYA DEVI

FOURTH WEEK AT MINERVA TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p. m.

DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The dock-workers' strike was called off this afternoon and the Union was satisfied by the outcome, having gained their point that the Mukadams should not have anything to do with the distribution of the wages.

THE SETTLEMENT

It is understood that hereafter the Mukadams will be in charge of the execution of the work only and the Port Trust itself will give the wages direct to the workers.

To a letter received from the Chairman of the Port Trust, the authorities of the Union replied that all the workers on strike are members of the Union.

EIGHT INJURED IN FRACAS

Municipal Sepoys Fall Out

As a result of a petty fracas between a number of Municipal sepoys in a Municipal chawl near the Palton Road Police Station, eight persons were injured and were removed to the G. T. Hospital on Friday night.

The police came on the spot and arrested eight persons. The parties, it appears, used lathis and stones but the injuries were not serious. The Palton Road police are making inquiries.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL WINDOW CRASHES

Children Injured At De Lisle Road

Two children, who were playing in the compound of a municipal school at De Lisle Road during the lunch time on Friday, had an unexpected experience.

Their loud laughter was turned into smothered shriek, when one of the windows of the municipal schools crashed on a head and shoulder.

The children who sustained injuries were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where they are stated to be progressing.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s

A.M.

8-30 Bibhas on violin. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): By J. R. Ajgaonkar. 8-55 Vinayakrao Harshe.

Noon.

Indian Music.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market rates and announcements. My ideal programme. 5-30 Kamala Kesavayya. 5-15 N. K. Chaterjee—Violin. 5-55 Paresh Banerjee. 6-15 Talk (Hindustani): "The Indian Stage". By Nami Sandilvi. 6-30 The News in Marathi. 6-35 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 Mehboobjan of Sholapur. 8-30 Commercial news and the news in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Week in Sport" By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 9-15 The News. 9-30 The Four quavers. 10-0 Sgr. Gussi (Baritone) and W. Kaufmann (Piano).

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s

A.M.

8-21 Lachhi Ram. 8-30 Sabri—Todi on Sitar. 8-35 Umrazia Begam. 9-10 The News (English). 9-20 The News (Hindustani). 9-30 Mahboob. 9-50 AIR Orchestra—Asawari. 10-0 Umrazia Begam.

P.M.

12-30 "Ham-Bhi-Hain". A programme for women. In Women's World—News in Hindustani. 12-35 Duet: "Preet-ka-Mandir". By Aziz and Manohar. 12-40 Talk (Hindustani): "From Aligarh to Agra on a Picnic." By Aqila Shakir. 12-55 Manohar—Geet. 1-0 Indian Music. 1-30 "Monsieur Beaucaire". 5-0 Pandit Ratan Piya. 5-20 Lachhi Ram. 5-50 Allah Rakha. 6-0 AIR Orchestra—Marwa. 6-10 Umra Zia Begam. 6-40 P. S. Mukerjee— Bageshwari on Sarod, 6-45 Duet: "Dukh ki Kahani." By Afzal and Manohar. 6-50 Aziz-ur-Rehman. 7-0 "For Villagers only" (Market rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani). 8-15 Music of the Orient, 8-21 Lachhi Ram. 8-30 Talk (English). 8-45 Umra Zia Begam. 9-15 News and weather report (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather report (English). 9-45 Lachhi Ram. 10-0 Umra Zia Begam. 10-15 "Nizam Saqqa".

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 A "Columbia" selected programme. Calcutta weather Bulletin for ocean and rivercraft. 1-36 A selection of Indian records. 2-6 Talk: "Into Space." No. 1. The Home of Fire. By Monmohan Ghosh. 2-21 A variety concert. Arranged by Dhirendra Nath Ghose. 3-6 Football Match. 5-6 For the Rural areas. 5-36 Kavya Sangit. Chittaranjan Ray. 5-56 Light Bengali songs. Kanibala. 6-11 Tappa (Bengali). Siddheswar Mukerjee. 6-26 Autumn songs. Abhabaty. 6-46 Prakriti Sangit. Pankaj Kumar Mallick. 7-6 "Kavi-Giti" (Second Series). The historic musical duel between Haru Thakur and Ram Basu. 7-51 Talk: "Our Neighbours." No. 4. Java and Bali. By Upendra Nath Bhattacharjee. 8-6 The News and weather report. (Bengali). 8-21 Qawwali Song. Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-41 Thumri and Ghazal. Maya Banerjee. 9-1 Commercial news and weather report (English). 9-6 The news and announcements. 9-21 Jack Artin and his Band. Grand Gala Dance and Cabaret. Organized by the Calcutta Police. Relayed from the Town Hall.

Mysore Programme

No Broadcast.

SHREE HINDU ANATH ASHRAM, BOMBAY

The following gentlemen gave from Rupees Ten to Rupees Twenty-five:—Seth Popatlal Gelabhoy. 2. Seth Rameshwardas Birla. 3. Hemchand Mohanlal & Co. 4. Kelachandevchanjee. 5. Ranchhoddas Monji. 6. Wadilal Dulatram. 7. G. L. Narayan.

Those who paid below Rs. 10 are: Messrs. Dalabhoy Chaganlal. 2. Peramal Chaturbhuj. 3. Maganlal Manekial Choksi. 4. Megji Murarji. 5. Shankaljee Chandjee Shah. 6. Virji Ladha. 7. Gordhandas D. Narotamdas. 8. Ransey Asaria Co. 9. Balmukund Chandalmal. 10. Nursey Muljee. 11. Hiralal Basanji. 12. Dhanjee Bhuraj. 13. Manrupjee Sadajee Company. 14. Kurpal Harsi Co., and Sobaghand Meghraj.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Amblashanker Dalsukharam (43) an actor residing in Hathi Building in Bhangwadi, threw himself down from a window of his room and died.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to suicidal fall.

The Coroner's jury were unanimously of the opinion that the death of Byramji Cawasji Mistri (45) which occurred yesterday was due to suicidal decapitation under a Down train, which left Church Gate Station early yesterday.

Off-Shoot Of Dock Workers' Strike

An off-shoot of the Dock workers strike, that is going on in the city, was heard in the court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, when charges of assault and criminal intimidation were framed against Khondiba Satwa, one of the men on strike.

Mr. Behram D. Mistry, Advocate, on behalf of the accused, prayed that he may be released on bail. The Magistrate ordered him to be enlarged on a cash deposit of Rs. 50.

The case is posted for November 24.

Christian Lawrence (50), residing at Babulnath, was found dead this morning at Chowpatty Bazar. The body was taken charge of by the Police and removed to the Morgue.

At the resumed inquest to-day on Gopal Ramji, (22), the Coroner recorded a verdict of death by opium poisoning which the deceased had voluntarily administered to himself.

Mayor's Chinese Relief Fund

The following further donations have been received in aid of the Mayor's Chinese Relief Fund:—

The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 5,000, The Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Rs. 2,500, The Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities Rs. 1,000, Mr. Hormusji Cawasji Gotla Rs 500, Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E. Rs. 500, Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Kt. Rs. 250, Sethna Rs. 210, Mr. D Cawasji Rs. 101, The Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association Rs. 101, The Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd., Rs. 101, The Bombay Piece-goods Native Merchants' Association Rs. 101, Mr. M. I. Rowjee Rs. 101, Bombay Women's Club Rs. 100, Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt Rs. 100, Mr. Meyer Nissim Rs. 100, Mr. Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett Rs. 100, "Salem" Rs. 51, Mrs. Betty V. Mews Rs. 40, Mr. B. H. Sidhwa Rs. 40, Mr. A N. D. Nanavati Rs. 30, Mr. Maganlal Nagindas Jhaveri Rs. 25, A sympathiser Rs. 25, Mr. R. J. Mehta Rs. 25, Mr. C. M. Trivedi Rs. 10, Mrs. Piroja Sohrab Bharucha Rs. 10, Mr. R. C. Jalundwalla Rs. 10, Mrs. J. M. Sethna Rs. 10, Mr. J. D. M. Rs. 10, Mr. C. N. Shroff Rs. 10, A Parsee Rs. 7, Bhat Trimbak Sadashiv Rs. 5, Mr. C. M. Dalal Rs. 5, Mr. N. P. Pavri Rs. 5, Mr. G. W. Kaveeshwar Rs. 1, Mr. M. M. Shanbhag (In memory of his son Aravind.) Re. 1. Total Rs. 11,185. Donations already announced Rs. 15,135-8-0. Grand Total Rs. 26,370-8-0.

"DNYAN VARDHAK"

The November Number of the "Dnyan Vardhak" published by Mr. K. N. Polishwala contains a number of interesting articles, Dr. K. D. Jilla concludes an article on anatomy with special reference to dentistry. Rex writes a short sketch on the remarkable career of late Mr. J. D. Rockefeller. "Physician" deals with the health page in which the good qualities of the sour lemon are described at length. The section devoted to strange incidents under the heading "Believe it or not" provides very interesting reading. Among the other contributions may be mentioned the following: "A Peep into the World" by Globe Trotter, "Elegance of Marriage", with important "Hints to Parents."

CORPORATION'S DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING

In pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 405, dated the 12th August 1937, the undersigned has the honour to inform Councillors that His Worship the Mayor has fixed Thursday the 2nd December 1937, for holding the December Monthly Meeting of the Corporation. The closing dates for the Notices of Motions and Interpellations to be included in the Agenda for the meeting will therefore be as follows:—

Friday, 19th November 1937, upto 5 p.m. (B. T.), for Notices of Motions to be included in the Main Agenda.

Wednesday, 24th November 1937, upto 5 p.m. (B. T.), for Interpellations.

Monday, 29th November 1937, upto 5 p.m. (B. T.), for additional Notices of Motions to be included in the Supplementary Agenda.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
unjab, Mail.	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujerat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	18 50
Kathiawa. Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
The Flying Ranee Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
The Flying Ranee Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
The Flying Ranee Saturdays only to Surat		15 16
Th Flying Ranee Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

TRIBUTES TO SIR JIVANJI MODI

"An ideal life of a Zoroastrian", was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhala in Gujarati at the newly opened Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall, of the K. R. Cama Institute, under the joint auspices of the Rahanumai Sabha and Rathestar Mandal Sham-Sul-Ulma, this evening. Sir Jehangir C. Koyaji presided.

Dr. Dhala then spoke on the life work and greatness of Sir Jivanji Modi, in whose memory the hall was recently built.

He laid stress on the importance of the ambitions of Sir Jivanji Modi and hoped that Parsis would fulfil his ambition by sending youths of the Parsi community to Europe and America for higher education.

Suburban Students To Meet In Conference

Mr. R. V. Raman, writes:—

All over India the students are organizing themselves with a view to get their manifold grievances redressed. The student movement in U.P. has gained such strength that the Government there have extended official recognition to the students union. Our own province has not lagged much behind in the matter of the students' organization. We have the Bombay Students' Federation, the Bombay Students' Union, and others doing very handsome work. The suburban students however, have so far not aroused themselves from their inertia.

With a view that this much felt need of a suburban students' organization may be met it has beeen decided to convey a preliminary meeting of suburban students at Laxminagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, on Sunday the 21st November, 1937, at 9-15 a.m.

Besides consideration of the formation of a Union the following programmes have been arranged:—

"Student Movement" by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and speeches by prominent student workers like Comrades Shanta Gandhi, G. S. Pohekar.

METAL WORKERS' TRIUMPH

BOMBAY, Friday.

The General Secretary, Bombay Metal Workers Union writes:—

The workers of the Oriental Press Metal Works were on strike for last 18 days. A committee of Messrs. Kondaye, G. L. Kandalker, and V. V. Paranjpe as President, Vice-President and General Secretary, respectively was appointed to carry out negotiations on behalf of the workers with the proprietor.

Accordingly the Committee saw the proprietor and after two hours' negotiations the proprietor accepted the demands placed before him.

Immediately a public meeting of the workers was held outside the Factory, under the presidentship of Mr. L. V. Kondaye. The terms of the agreement were reported to the workers, who consented to the same unanimously. The proprietors agreed to abolish the contract system and consented to pay increased wages to the workers.

Mr. Deane, senior Factory Inspector was present at the time of negotiations. Work was resumed on Friday morning. This is a second strike fought successfully by the Union within a week. The last strike was in the Bombay Press Metal Works situated at Thakurdwar

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

A general body meeting of the Union will take place at 5-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Building, Sandhurst Road, on 21st Nov. to consider the following agenda

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, will preside Agenda include: Report of the Secretaries; Adoption of the constitution: Election of delegates to the A.I.S., Conference to be held in Madras and to the B.P.S. Conference to be held in Poona; Election of office Bearers.

K. B. H. B. FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY

The total number of patients that attended the Hospital during the month of October 1937 was 5,184 out of which the new patients number was 1,133 only.

According to the caste out of new patients number Hindus 676, Muslims 318, Parsees 59, Christians 55, and Jews 25 only.

According to the sex:—Males 641, females 342, boys 91 and girls 59 only.

In the ear, nose and throat dept. the total number of patients that attended the Hospital was 722 out of which the new patient number was 221 only.

"India's Greatest Jungle Picture"

"A Landmark in Jungle Pictures"

That's the General Verdict

WADIA'S

Toofani TARZAN

in its 5TH Triumphant Week

Featuring: JOHN CAVAS

with GULSHAN. Dog MOTEE. BOMAN SHROFF

HEAR : AHMED DILAWAR (Radio Singer) Singing Glorious Melodies

SEE : : Human Dog "Prof" MOTEE taking 100 feet Sensational Jump

SEE : : JOHN CAVAS fighting Lions and Tigers, forming Human Bridge between two mountain peaks. Crossing a Giant Waterfall with GULSHAN on Back.

It's A

HOMI WADIA

Achievement

Lamington

Lamington Road.

5-15; 8; 10-45. Sat., Sun. 2-30.

THE LATEST LOVE MAKING FASHIONS

That will undoubtedly break all first-run records

in

SANGEETS LATEST MASTERPIECE

Moti-Ka-Har

Starring:

That Golden Voiced Hero
A. HUSSAIN
Acclaimed Beauty Queen
Miss MEHTAB
Aneeta Devi,
Sheewlal
and others

Directed by:

That Inimitable Queen Songstress
BAI JADDANBAI

Awaiting its release at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road.

Released Thru :— Supreme Film Distributors Lamington Road. Bombay.

Message from the Vicerene!

★

IN PRAISE OF THE ACTING, MUSIC & PHOTOGRAPHY OF PRABHAT'S WORLD-TROPHY WINNER

★

Her Excellency LADY LINLITHGOW, Vicerene of India, ordered a Special Copy of "TUKARAM" and, on seeing the film, was so pleased as to send the following SPECIAL MESSAGE:—

"I ENJOYED 'TUKARAM' VERY MUCH, AND WAS MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE PHOTOGRAPHY. THE ACTING IN ALL CASES, I THOUGHT, WAS EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD AND THE MUSIC DELIGHTFUL"

"Tukaram"

PRODUCED BY PRABHAT

Music By: K. BHOLE

Photography: AVADHOOT

Directed By: FATEHLAL DAMLE

STARRING: PAGNIS, GOURI

50th GOLDEN JUBILEE WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m. SAT. SUN. MATINEE 2-30 P. M.

CENTRAL TALKIES Charni Road.

For the 1st time in the history of film making in India, the true glory of the Orient has been brought to the Screen with all its frightening grandeur in natural colours!

IN

Kisan Kanya

Starring:

The Colour Queen
:: PADMADEVI ::

India's Ideal Kisan Girl

with

A Great Supporting Cast

★ GULAM MAHOMED

★ NISSAR

★ ZILLOO

And Others

The thrilling romance of our 700,000 villages which constitute India of the 20th century.

Directed By:

MOTI. B. GIDWANI

Who makes new history in imparting realism to this inspiring saga of our villages.

AN IMPERIAL CINE-COLOUR PICTURE

AWAIT WORLD PREMIERE AT

Majestic Cinema

BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 2 1994
Muslim: Ramzan 16, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 16, 1306
Hightide: 10.1, 12.52
Lowtide: 7.57, 19.44
Sunrise: 6h 18m.
Sunset: 6h 0m.
Opening of Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar by the Hon. Mr. Nurie at 4-45 p.m. at Azad Maidan

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Ardesher Neserwanji Peston Jamasp (Geologist) aged 55 expired at Bombay, 9-30 a.m. Friday the 19th. Deeply mourned by family and friends.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Muko Maru" left Miike on November 18 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 14 via usual ports.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Australia per S. S. "Orford" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

THE YOUTHS ASSOCIATION.

There will be an ordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Association on Sunday 21st inst. at 9 a.m. at 1st floor, Jijibhai Mansion Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

A reception in honour of the Jewish wrestlers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Majestic Hotel. The Mayor of Bombay will be present.

THE KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Annual Social gathering and dance of the Kanara Catholic Association at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall 6 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Samdattji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on Principles of sound health to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MALARIA GERMS DETECTED.

The Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week-ending 13-11-1937, in Princess Dock locality in Merry Weather Dry Dock, Engine House Overhead tank No. 11.

NORTH KANARA SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH.

There will be a programme of Vocal Music by Miss Vimal Patki of Poona to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sangh's Hall, Save House, Near Majestic Cinema, Girgaum.

BOMBAY KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE.

Air Service of India's 'Plane left Friday morning from Juhu, Bombay, to schedule with five passengers and returned the same evening with six passengers to schedule.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay, a programme of Vocal Music by the well-known Radio Star Mr. Govindrao Yellapurkar will be held on Saturday, (to-day) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.), in the premises of the Brotherhood.

PSYCHOLOGY CLASS BY PROF. B. P. HIVALE.

Prof. B. P. Hivale, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard) will resume his Psychology classes from to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

NEW EMPIRE.—"The Prisoner of Zenda". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"O-Kay for Sound". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"His Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sing and Be Happy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Premveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"King of Gamblers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Smilin' Through". Daily at usual time.
WEST END—"Flame of Love". Daily at usual time.
PLAZA—"Premveer". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Michael Strogoff". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya-Kya Hai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Under the Red Robe". Byculla. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"All Comic Cuts." Dhobi Talao Junction. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

LECTURE FOR PARSI SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarthosti Religions Bodies Mr. R. B. Andhyarujina will deliver a public lecture on Parsi traditions and Parsi life for Parsi School Children on Sunday, (to-morrow) at the Novelty Theatre, Grant Road at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Instructive films will be shown after the lecture.

CHARITY SHOW OF "DHUP CHHAON."

There will be a charity Film show of "Dhup Chhaon" by New Theatres Ltd., Calcutta, in assistance of the Modern Night High School, Lamington Road, in Krishna Cinema, on Sunday the 21st inst., at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao Vithal Sayanna.

MR. GUPCHUP'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Gupchup writes:—
I offer myself as a candidate from the constituency of registered graduates of the Bombay University for the election of a fellow of the Senate, which takes place in December 1937.

SPLENDOURS OF THE HEAVENS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. Padam, S. M. Godrez will deliver, in English, his Fourteenth Lecture of the series of "The Wonders of Astronomy," Subject:—"Our Neighbour Planets" (Part 1) with Film-slides Demonstration to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BATLIWALA RELEASED ON BAIL

NELLORE, Nov. 19.

Mr. S. S. Batliwala who was brought here this evening from the Vellore Jail and produced before the Stationary Magistrate, was released on the execution of the necessary undertaking as instructed by the High Court and production of two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.—United Press.

SHORTHAND CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Mr. Justice Wadia To Preside At To-day's Function

It has been decided to celebrate the Centenary of the Invention of Pitman's Shorthand on Saturday, (to-day) at 5-30 p.m. at the J. R. Wanmali Hall, Opposite Chubildas High School, Dadar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will preside on the occasion.

B. P. S. T. FEDERATION.

The Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation's Executive Committee for 1938 has been appointed as under:—

President: Principal H. V. Hampton, Secondary Training College, Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. K. Marzban and Mr. S. U. Shukla, General Secretary: Mr. C. A. Christie, Robert Money School; Treasurer: Mr. A. L. Muzumdar.

AIR MIL TIMINGS.

The following table shows latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. for the Air Mail correspondence carried on our service.

Bombay (Juhu) London, Wednesday and Friday 8-30 hrs.

Bombay-Madras, Wednesday and Friday 11-30 hrs.

Bombay-Delhi, Tuesday and Thursday 20-00 hrs.

Bombay-Trivandrum, Wednesday 20-00 hrs.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' DAY.

In observance of the All-India Students' Day there will be a public meeting at 6-30 p.m. (Saturday) to-day at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall to reiterate the Students' charter of rights and demands. Paisa fund will also be collected by Students in Colleges, Schools and streets.

Sjt. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-law will preside.

FAREWELL TO MR. PARTHASARATHI.

Under the joint auspices of the South Indian Association, The Mysore Association, The Bombay Kannada Sangha, The Asthika Samaj and the South Indian Bhajana Samaj of Matunga a farewell function will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday (to-day) in the Asthika Samaj hall, Matunga, in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Parthasarathi (of the "Hindu") on the eve of their departure for Madras.

DNYAN—PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Saturday) at 6-10 p.m. (S.T.), at "Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall" the New Building of the "K. R. Cama Oriental Institute," Apollo Street, Fort, by Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Dr. Maneckji Nassarwanji Dhala, M.A., Ph.D., on "The World-wide meeting of the Cultures of the East and the West."

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE BOMBAY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Forbes Gujerati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

TENANT'S ASSOCIATION.

The Meeting of the Managing Board of the Bombay Tenant's Association will be held in the "B" Ward office on Saturday the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION TO OBSERVE "ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' DAY."

According to the statement issued by the "All-India Students' Federation" to observe the 20th November as "the All-India Students' Day", the Bombay Students' Union and the North Bombay Students' Union have decided to act accordingly.

Under the auspices of the North Bombay Students' Union public meetings of Students' will be held at the following places:—

(1) Lalbaug Maidan at 6 p.m.
(2) Kamgar Maidan (Parel) at 6-30 p.m.
(3) Shivaji Park (Dadar) at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

DADAR DIVISION.

The following series of lectures have been arranged for the special benefit of those residing in and around Dadar, starting from Monday the 22nd November at the Khalsa College, opposite King's Circle. All lectures begin at 7 p.m. and are open to all (Nominal Terminal Fee Re. 1).

Modern English Literature—Professor J. C. Daruvala every Thursday at 7 p.m.
Economics—Professor P. M. Trivedi every Tuesday at 7 p.m.
Wireless and Allied Subject—Professor V. S. Patanker every Monday at 7 p.m.
French—Professors Parakh and Saldhana every Friday at 7 p.m.

THE GOA HINDU CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday (to-day) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Registered Office of the Society.

"THE SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE, GHATKOPAR.

C. T. Ranadive, Thana, wi
C. T. Ranadive, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Municipal School Board, Thana, will deliver a lecture on "The School Master—inside and outside the Class-room" at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Hall No. 5, on Saturday (to-day) at 5-30 p.m."

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CENTENARY.

There will be public meeting of the Indian Christians on Saturday (to-day) at the St. Peter's Compound Mazagaon at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Bombay Diocesan Centenary. The Metropolitan of India will be present at the occasion.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR

To Be Opened By Hon. Mr. Nurie

The Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar opening ceremony arranged by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which is to be held at Azad Maidan at 4-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday) will be performed at the hands of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works.

HON. MR. M. Y. NURIE

To-day's Congratulatory Address At Madanpura

Under the auspices of Mahfil-e-Afzal-e-Payambari Azad Muslim Party, Mahafil-e-Subhani and Anjuman Bedari-e-Mazdoor, a public meeting of Muslims will be held at 9-30 p.m. at Hussaini Bagh, Madanpura, when a congratulatory address will be given to the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Yasin Nurie, Minister, Public Works. When Mr. Aziz Hooseinbhoy Laljee will preside.

BOMBAY MILL CLERKS' UNION

Next Meeting To Be Held On Dec. 13

The General Secretary, Bombay Mill Clerks' Union, writes:—

A general meeting of the Bombay Mill Clerks was held on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. in Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbaug, Bombay. About 200 clerks representing 24 mills were present. Mr. M. B. Parab was in the Chair.

The president in his opening speech explained the necessity of such an organisation and requested the members to spare no pains in building up the same.

Then Mr. Paranjpe, the General Secretary, read the constitution. It was decided to place the constitution before the next meeting.

Then Mr. Vichare moved the resolution that the subscription should be Re. 1 annually and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. R. N. Sawant and many others spoke.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on the 13th December at 6-30 p.m. and before then to enrol members from each mill and to receive complaints at the office between 6 to 7 p.m. every day.

Photographic Society Of India

The first exhibition of Photographs of the members of the Photographic Society of India, was opened by Mr. C. R. Gerrard on Friday the 19th, in the premises of the Amateur Cine Society, Merwan Building, Phirozshah Mehta Road. The exhibition contains 87 pictures by 30 members. Mr. C. R. Gerrard gave a small talk on "Photography as an Art", and the advantage of having such a Society to help the professionals and amateurs to come together. The exhibition will be open for the public admission free, from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m., for three days more. There will be a film demonstration on Sunday evening by a member of the Amateur Cine Society.

FIGHTING CHOLERA IN PRESIDENCY

Health Conditions For Week Ending Nov. 13

The Director of Information Bombay writes:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 106 attacks and 50 deaths against 122 attacks and 51 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 39 attacks and 15 deaths against 35-8 in the previous week. Ahmednagar 37-16 against 24-13; Thana 9-8 against 46-23; Surat 9-4 against 0-1; West Khandesh 4-3 against nil; Kolaba 3-2 against 2-2; Ratnagiri 3-2 against nil; Satara 1-0 against nil and Dharwar 1-0 against nil.

PLAGUE IN KARNATAK

Eleven cases and 11 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 20-9 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 4-6 against 7-1 and Dharwar 7-5 against 12-7.

The medical officers on cyanide fumigation in Belgaum and Dharwar districts under Government control fumigated rat holes in 163 houses in three villages. Also at Kittur in Sampgaon taluka 51 houses were fumigated by the medical officer appointed by the District Local Board, Belgaum. Similar operations were carried out in Dharwar town by the Municipal staff.

Anti-Plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 481 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 50,408.

B. P. C. C. Meeting

The Adjourned Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B.E.S.T. COMPANY'S OCTOBER EARNINGS

The gross receipts for the month of October on Electric Supply came to Rs. 8,95,597 and on traction Rs. 6,74,309. The total earnings up to October are Rs. 81,77,153 and Rs. 62,57,441 respectively. This represents an increase of Rs. 5,25,622 over the same period of last year.

Institution Of Engineers (India)

The Institution of Engineers (India) established by a Royal Charter granted by His Majesty the King Emperor has its headquarters at Calcutta housed in its own building situated at Gokhale Road.

The Council of the Institution of Congress elected Mr. Fakirjee E. Bharucha formerly Professor of Mechanical Engineering subsequently and Director of Industries to Government of Bombay as the President for 1938. He is also the President of Mechanical Engineers' Association and was President of the Bombay Engineering Congress, last year.

The annual general meeting of the Institution will be held at Hyderabad (Deccan), when several papers will be read and discussed.

Mr. Desai's Tour Programme

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture, will leave Bombay for Surat on Saturday, November 20 in the afternoon and will thence proceed to Haripura for the inauguration of the Congress Volunteers Instructors' Class, returning to Bombay on the 22nd.

Mr. Desai also proposes to tour in the Ratnagiri District from November 27 to 29. He will leave Bombay on Friday, November 26 by steamer and on his way back from Ratnagiri he will visit Kolaba on November 30, returning to Bombay on December, 1.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' CONFERENCE

The Progressive Writers' Conference will be held at the Jinnah Memorial Hall at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday), Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, Editor "Sangha Shakti" will preside. On Sunday there will be discussions from 8-30 to 11-30 in the morning and from 3-30 to 6 p.m. in the evening. Refreshments and entertainments are arranged at 6-30.

FREE ENGLISH CLASSES.

Under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. P. R. Rao, B.A., S.T.C.D., will conduct a free English class on every Sunday morning at 8 p.m

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Recently I attended a wedding ceremony in one of the suburban villages—by ceremony I do not mean the joining of hands and putting of rings, but what follows after all that is over.

As I picked a delicate way through the slush and debris of the malodorous alley of a once historic city and entered the pandal, which was full of gossiping eager-eyed touts who eyed me with appraising glances, I could see the place was astir with the consciousness of an unprecedented occasion.

I held my tongue for the first time in my life and voiced my thoughts exactly when looking round upon the large assembly of the guests, who, I later on learned, were only villagers from many adjoining villages.

THAT KUPTA STUFF.

Oh! was I not suprise, gallons and gallons of that famous Kupta stuff, it looked to me more like a drunkard's paradise.

This putting of alcohol down those human pistons continued to the late hours of the evening, when the gentlemen of the morning I saw transformed into parrots, monkeys and pigs—all this happening at the cost of thousands of rupees!

These marriage ceremonies entail heavy expenses, most of which, I am told, is money borrowed at exorbitant interest, which ruins the whole life of that couple who got married.

Among the majority of the Catholic families such extravagance has been put a stop to by a mass meeting held last year when the Rt. Rev. Fr. Lima, Vara of Bassein, presided, but among some backward circles this practice still continues. By some means or the other the people ought to be impressed regarding the evil of these expensive marriages.

TODDY BOOTHS INCREASING.

With all the talk of prohibition afloat the suburbs are now flourishing in toddy booths. The increase in their number is noticed with such rapidity that one is simply surprised as to how this is possible but, yet, it is a fact.

Bandra, for instance, known as the queen of the suburbs, has a toddy booth in nearly every village, in close proximity of residential dwellings

The toddy drinking habit, you learn from some physicians, is good for health if a limited quantity is drunk, but to an excess is harmful.

If you are a keen observer as I am, you will agree with me that every toddy booth has a fixed number of customers. These customers to look at are complete wrecks, robbed of the health giving properties of life and men who have mortgaged their house—in short have ruined their families.

This does not in the least interest me, but what worries me is the peace of the surroundings where these toddy booths are situated, for nearly every day one notices the disturbance of peace caused by them—fights, abusive language and vulgar songs. I, therefore, insist that licence should not be given for shops amidst residential dwellings.

THE MOST THRILLING PICTURE EVER FILMED!

PATHE

A GREAT CAST IN A SWELL STORY
It tears the top off the slot-machine racket!

CLAIRE TREVOR as the beautiful night-club singer!

AKIM TAMIROFF, star of "The General Died at Dawn", the slot-machine czar who doesn't stop at murder!

LLOYD NOLAN, star of "Texas Rangers" as a fighting reporter!

Adolph Zukor presents
"KING OF GAMBLERS"
Czar of the Slot-Machines
CLAIRE TREVOR · LLOYD NOLAN
AKIM TAMIROFF · LARRY CRABBE
HELEN BURGESS · PORTER HALL
A Paramount Picture · Directed by Robert Florey

Daily: 3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sun. Extra Show 10 A.M.
Phone: 41561

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUNDAY: 10-30 a.m.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
IN
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937

SALARIES IN INDIA

While the possibilities of retrenchment are being anxiously discussed in every part of the country, the publication by the A. I.C.C. of a pamphlet, entitled "Salaries of Public Servants" will be found most helpful and opportune. The pamphlet is the 7th of the Congress Political and Economic Studies and its 30 pages are packed with authoritative facts and figures culled from various sources. It presents a striking comparison between public salaries in India and those in representative countries of the world. And it shows that "public salaries in our country are absolutely higher and relatively fantastic as compared with those in even the richest countries in the world." This is an old scandal, the booklet only citing unassailable figures in support of it.

Create Public Opinion

The keen discussion on salary reduction began since Congress Governments made a beginning in giving effect to the resolution of the Karachi Congress session, which declared that "expenditure and salaries in civil departments shall be largely reduced" and that "no servant of the State, other than specially employed experts and the like, shall be paid above a certain fixed figure, which should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 500 per month." At the time the resolution was passed most people believed that it would only remain on paper for a long time to come. But they now realise that Congress is in right earnest about it. Congress Governments everywhere have not only cut down rigorously the salaries and allowances of the Ministers, but have started dealing likewise with the salaries and allowances of many others. And in judging how this essential reform should go, the materials gathered in the pamphlet in question will be most serviceable both to the Ministers and the public. It is true that the highest salaries, like those of the Governors and the Indian Civil Services, cannot be immediately touched by the Ministers or the Provincial Legislatures. But, if a strong public opinion is built up against the "loot," it cannot be very long before the opinion comes to be respected. It is in building up such informed public opinion that the pamphlet in question will be particularly useful.

Japan's Example

We shall now consider some of the figures cited in the pamphlet. For a fair comparison the salaries in Japan will be most appropriate. The efficiency and integrity of Japanese administration is unquestioned. But consider the salaries that are found sufficient to ensure such administration. At the outset let it be remembered that the *per capita* income in Japan is about Rs. 140 under the present rate of exchange, though under more favourable rates it would be about Rs. 200. On the other hand the *per capita* income in India is about Rs. 70, that is, half that in Japan. Japan, therefore, can afford to pay about twice as high salaries as those that are suitable in India. But the facts are a revelation. In Japan, the Prime Minister gets, in terms of Indian currency Rs. 622 per month, other Ministers get Rs. 440 each, and the Governor-General of Korea also gets Rs. 440. Korea has a population of 210 lakhs, as against 235 lakhs of the Punjab. But while its Governor-General gets only Rs. 440, the Governor of the Punjab gets Rs. 8,333-5-4. Be it also remembered that Governors in India get, in addition to their fat salaries, fatter allowance "which are twice and thrice over their salaries." The salary of the Governor-General is Rs. 21,333-5-4, exclusive of allowances! Such exactions have gone on for generations, with the result that a country once known for its wealth is now the poorest on the face of the globe, though the salaries paid to its higher officials are enormously higher than those paid in the richest.

Nobel Peace Prize

The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Lord Cecil of Chelwood shows that the committee judges have not cared to take more than a surface view of the factors making for world peace and that even as regards that surface their vision has not extended beyond the frontiers of Europe. No doubt, Lord Cecil has laboured for a peaceful solution of the quarrels of the European Powers, through the machinery of the League of Nations, but it would be idle to suggest either that he has strived to probe the evil to its roots or that even in the limited sphere of his labours he has displayed a zeal which had proved infectious to large masses of his fellowmen and women. Of late little has been heard of his activities. Contrast his work with that of India's apostle of non-violence, every moment of whose conscious existence is consecrated to the mission of bringing genuine and lasting peace on earth by laying the axe at the root of the major portion of the world's evils, violence. His gospel, and, much more than the gospel, his living example, have been a factor making for world-wide peace more potent than any propaganda carried on by any contemporary of his. The Peace Prize, therefore, ought rightly to have been his though it could bring him no new honour. That it has not so been awarded to him exposes merely the narrowness of vision of the committee of the judges, which is inevitable, perhaps, in the prevailing circumstances of the West.

Amazing Statement

Premier Huq of Bengal has shown an extraordinary—or, should one say, characteristic—obtuseness of vision in seeking to give a communal turn to the outcome of the negotiation between Gandhiji and his own Government for the release of the detenus and to appropriate all the credit for the same for himself, and other Muslim members of the Cabinet, leaving, most ungratefully, the one person to whom real credit is due, Gandhiji, entirely out of the picture. Mr. Huq will not enhance his reputation either for balance of judgment or sagacity by the statement which he has hastened to issue. He has treated most shabbily even his own Hindu colleague, Mr. N. N. Sarkar, who more than any other Minister in the Cabinet, had laboured for a happy end to the negotiations. His entire statement is so full of needless reflections on the Hindu community of Bengal that it is bound to undo a good deal of the beneficent result of the decision to release the detenus.

Regarding the arrangements for the release of the detenus, the tardy ways of Mr. Huq's Government and the unsympathetic tone of the Ministerial statements are hardly calculated to ease the tension prevailing in the province. If, as seems now likely, Mr. Huq's Government are not going to honour wholeheartedly the spirit of the undertaking given to Gandhiji, as apart from the letter thereof, the utmost resentment is sure to be felt all over Bengal. Mr. Huq appears to imagine that the people of the province ought to be immensely grateful to him and his Government for the small mercies the latter have shown, while the truth does not dawn on him that it is he and his Government who have to be deeply thankful for the opportunity given to them to extricate themselves from the morass into which they had got. If Mr. Huq's Government are wise, they would not only do away with all red-tape in connection with the promised release of the detenus, but would also immediately proceed to set at liberty even those convicted of political offences, copying the example of the Congress Ministries. Let the Bengal Government have the same courage of conviction as the Congress Ministries have shown and the result in Bengal will be as gratifying as in the Congress provinces. A policy of defying public opinion will prove disastrous.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(BY "TODARMAL".)

President Roosevelt's speech at the special session of the Congress which met on Monday was considered disappointing as it failed to show any definite trend of the official policy. Mr. Morgenthau wants to balance the budget and Mr. Wallace to raise agricultural prices, while Mr. Roosevelt intends to revive trade and American business. With a view to balance the budge there must be a drastic cut in the public expenditure and to raise commodity prices large sums must be paid as bounties and subsidies. The U. S. Supreme Court is against any compulsory control or processing tax. The whole problem is left to Committees and the majority decision will be placed before the House of Representatives. Thus the situation is full of uncertainties and operators are inclined to await developments.

Stock Exchange Steady

The local Stock Exchange was easy during the early part of the week with considerable long liquidation but later on there was some resistance since our textile and steel industries are doing fairly well. Professional operators are manipulating the market in their own interest, but, on the whole, the movement was narrow. The underlying conditions are fairly good and there seems no room for any important decline in prices.

Labour Trouble

Labour troubles in Ahmdabad mills had some effect on the Share Bazar but most of the mills are well sold ahead. A local mill has sold about 15,000 bales to Egypt recently and there is a fairly good export demand. Any strike in cotton mills at present is a national loss. The Bombay Government has appointed a Wage Enquiry Committee and we have now a popular Government to look into the interest of Labour. Thus there seems no good reason for Labour trouble at present.

Cotton Outlook

The All-India Congress Committee has appointed a Cotton Committee to enquire into the causes of the drastic decline in cotton prices. Cotton is an international commodity and no individual country can afford to keep up a artificial level when the country has to depend upon export demand. However, if domestic consumption is increased, it will do considerable good to cotton growers and we are now awaiting the useful work by the Committee in this direction. The cost of handling cotton including ginning, pressing and railway freight, is very high and if the committee will divert its attention to this point, it will find the real cause of a low return to the cotton cultivators. When our industries are protected, why should the interest of agriculturists be neglected?

It appears that cotton prices have reached bottom level and there is now utter absence of any hedge selling which can have any influence on prices. Most of the arrivals in U. S. A. are going under Government loans and there is strong holding movement.

The basis is firm and in the absence of offerings it is becoming difficult to buy cotton although we have bumper crops.

Metal Markets.

Metal markets had to face persistent selling and prices reached new low levels. Copper is quoted at £38-2-6. Supplies have now overtaken demand. The lowest price during the worst period of depression was £26. From this it will be seen that prices have declined again to low levels and there will be curtailed production.

Continental Countries were the best buyers of gold in the London market during the week and there seems more inclination to hoard this metal to keep up credit position with a view to buy raw materials. Japan is selling gold to America to keep credit balances in foreign countries.

Adulteration Of Milk

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The adulteration of milk in the City has reached a stage that it is imperative that some drastic measures should be adopted by the Municipal Health Department if at all the evil is to be checked. Regardless of the health of the people the dealers in milk have been persistently adopting new means of adulterating milk without being noticed by the Health Department. Recently there has been a marked tendency on the part of these greedy dealers to use powder as a substitute for water, as that is less conspicuous in appearance than the latter. Some are even so bold as to make use of both of them without caring in the least how these dirty methods of theirs affect the health of their customers and their children of delicate health. Of late we hear constant com-

(Continued on Page 22—Col. 5)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, Nov. 12.
(By Air Mail).

The Conference that met at Brussels over the Far Eastern conflict has concluded the first stage by drafting a resolution in a form combining various general observations with extension of a new invitation to Japan to participate in the joint negotiations towards a settlement of the conflict. The general observations in the resolution display much care to avoid the presentation of Japan in the role of an accused. Japan, it is held, has abstained from participating in the Brussels Conference with calculations of securing more favourable positions by pushing up military operations before thinking closely in terms of negotiations for a settlement of the dispute or practically war with China. Tokio has done this with a sense of assurance bound with estimates of reserve in the halt of Britain and America and the cross-currents in Europe, the latter exercising an assertive influence with the British halt.

At the Brussels Conference, among the Great Powers, the Soviet Union alone took up an attitude of active support to China. The sympathies of Italy and Germany stood actively for Japan, viewing this as more helpful to courses visualized by them. The Chinese position indicated a weakness, owing to the failure to secure adequate popular enthusiasm. Britain and America, it was felt, would greatly influence the Brussels Conference. And for the while at any rate both have kept much, though not an entirely surprising, reserve. American reserve is to be accounted for, perhaps, by the recollection of the detachment shown by Britain at the time of the Japanese advance in Manchuria five years back and also due to an absence of political interest, as compared with Britain, in respect of the Asiatic mainland. The reserve of Britain follows other reasons. It arises out of suspicions towards the Soviet Union, concern regarding currents in various parts of the Empire, and cross-currents in Europe. Though there might be a diminishing of this reserve and also moves for closer Anglo-American understanding, the present position doubtless favours Japan.

German Colonial Claim

Germany's colonial claim has come to gain an additional importance, not only on account of the greater vigour with which the claim is newly stressed, but also owing to the direct support extended to it by Italy. Italian support was revealed definitely in a speech made a few days ago in Rome by Mussolini. Italy's support follows partly as a return for German aid to Italy over various issues recently, particularly in relation to the Spanish question, and partly as a calculated move in the interests of diverting German pressure from extending to the Danubian region and South-Eastern Europe. Rome is aware also of the opposition of influential groups in Britain to the idea of the return of all the old colonial possessions of Germany in Africa. As far as Germany is concerned, the stressing of the colonial claim is bound up with enhanced estimates of difficulties of an expansionist course in Europe itself. The expansionist motive is also behind the anxiety shown by Berlin to conclude the so-called "Anti-Communist Agreement" with Tokio, which has just been extended by the addition of Rome also as a partner to it. The fighting of Communism itself enters today probably into this move, all the partners looking to it more as an instrument aidful to expansionist aims. Although aimed in ways well against the Soviet Union, the pressure of this Agreement between Rome, Tokio and Berlin, it is thought, might come to bear closely upon Britain, with Japan keeping to an assertive course in regard to the Asiatic mainland and Italy concentrating on extension of hold over the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that in the European press much attention is also given to the report of Shingenori Togo, the head of the European Department of the Foreign Office in Tokio, succeeding Count Mushakoji as the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin. The generally well-informed Berlin correspondent of the leading Swiss daily, "Neue Zuricher Zeitung," sees in this a move from the Japanese side for closer co-operation with Germany. Italy and Japan keep a watchful care to the prospect of extension of Anglo-German understanding, an idea in which Germany is held to be much interested, combing it closely with aims connected with German foreign policy. German reaction or response to advances from Italy and Japan represents as well the idea of extension of a bargaining strength as against Britain. The working of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio Agreement and British moves in the period ahead will be of considerable interest and wide significance.

Twentieth Anniversary Of Soviet Union

The Soviet Union celebrated this week its twentieth anniversary. Correspondents of various foreign papers in Moscow, in accounts and comments about the event, state the advance recorded by the Soviet Union in different spheres particularly economic and cultural which merit attention, especially as there has been a tendency to overlook and these, with an all too great concentration newly to statements dealing with certain opposition currents and measures against them. The estimate of the developments in the Soviet Union in economic and cultural spheres is obviously bound us with the two Five Year Plans, the first of 1928/1932 and the second of 1933/1937. The programme of the last one planned to be finished in another two months' time has been completed seven months in advance. The industrial advance made is recorded by the fact that the Soviet Union in 1936 turned out goods to the value of 80.9 milliards of Roubles as against 38.8 milliards of Roubles in 1932 and 16.8 milliards in 1928. In Europe the Soviet Union has attained the first position as regards industrial output and in world statistics the second place.

As regards advance in the cultural sphere, in 1936/37 28,842,000 pupils attended elementary and middle schools as against 12,604,000 in 1928/29 and 8,025,000 in 1914. The corresponding figures relating to technical schools are represented by 17,872,000; 3,717,000; and 925,000 respectively. The number attending higher technical colleges reached last year 542,000 against 177,000 in 1928 and 112,000

(Continued on page 11 Col 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

COUNTRY'S VERDICT FLOUTED?

It is reported that under dictation from the Secretary of State for India the Government of India have decided to ratify the International Sugar Agreement under which India is prohibited from exporting sugar for five years except to Burma. It will be remembered that the Agreement was initialled by the official Indian delegate subject to ratification by the Central Legislature. But though the Council of State voted for ratification with the aid of its official majority, the Assembly in consonance with public opinion strongly condemned the Agreement. If it is true that the Government of India have flouted the verdict of Assembly and the country, it is necessary for all concerned to take serious notice of their action. That is particularly the duty of those who have anything to do with the negotiations for an Indo-British Trade Agreement.

A SUN-DRIED BUREAUCRAT

It is time Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary to the Government of India, learnt to treat and speak of Indians and Indian matters with less arrogance and greater deference than he has been in the habit of doing ever since he assumed office. The tone and manner of his remarks relative to Indians and Indian affairs would lead one to think that he imagines he is living in the days of the good old East India Company and not of the twentieth century. His distortion of the facts in connection with the "Dufferin" cadets and the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company shows what violent prejudices he entertains regarding Indian industrial development. He has given fresh proof of his indifference to the grievances of Indians by his studiedly discourteous reply to the questions put in the Council of State regarding the alleged discourteous treatment of an Indian passenger by the officers of the P. and O. If Mr. Dow has no sympathy with Indian aspirations and cannot adequately safeguard the interests of the people of this country, he has no business to continue in charge of the department committed to his care.

FANTASTIC.

In discussing the Budget of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at a meeting of the Standing Committee Mr. K. H. Goregaoker dismissed as "fantastic" certain schemes of reform like slum clearance service and minimum wage. Such schemes are nothing new or unreasonable to progressive public workers. But they may conceivably appear fantastic to some unless they are examined with an eye of sympathy and understanding. The fact is that the humblest workers insist on living and demand a living wage as the minimum, even if the demand appears fantastic to a certain type of critics. They also wish that their homes should not be worse than stables. That, too, may appear fantastic to some, unless they live close to the slums. But such demands are becoming quite common in these revolutionary times.

IS IT A WASTE?

To Prof. S. R. Davar the idea of spending one-tenth of the Municipal revenue on primary education seemed fantastic. And he seriously asked why they should be continuously spending such a large amount of money instead of making education self-supporting". If he really believes that the various incipient ideas of self-supporting education can be given a practicable shape in a City like Bombay, he should suggest a scheme of his own. It is true that some secondary and vocational schools can be made self-supporting and even profitable. But we did not expect Prof. Davar to believe that primary education can be made self-supporting in the City even to the extent of covering the remuneration of teachers.

ANOTHER FLAG CONTROVERSY.

It is extremely regrettable that while the controversy over the hoisting of the national flag on the Allahabad University buildings has been amicably settled, thanks to the compromising spirit shown both by the authorities and the students, another similar crisis has arisen at the Ewing Christian College. Here the opposition of the authorities is not to the hoisting of the flag as such, but to the selection of Dr. Z. A. Ahmed to perform the ceremony. We are not vouchsafed any reasons why Dr. Ahmed should have been such a *persona non grata* with the College authorities, but their dislike of that gentleman seems to be very acute indeed! For they prefer to close the College indefinitely, rather than allow Dr. Ahmed to perform the ceremony. At this distance, this appears to us as insensate as it is absurd; those who mould the minds of young men ought to show more tolerance and understanding in their own behaviour. We hope, therefore, that wiser counsels will prevail and that the Ewing College authorities will follow the good example of the Allahabad University executive.

SCANDALOUS.

In his article on "Directorate of Civil Aviation", published in our columns yesterday, Airman R. N. Chawla, points out certain striking facts which are calculated to discourage flying in India. Are they designed to have this effect? It is certainly intriguing that, while the cost of securing a commercial pilot's licence in England is Rs. 2,000, the cost here is Rs. 8,000 and the licences obtained in England are not recognised here. Considering India's great need for aviation, the poverty of the people and the admitted natural advantages for it, the difficulties thrown in the way of aviation aspirants seem utterly unjustifiable. And Mr. Chawla has good reason to remark that "it is high time we called a halt to this scandal".

BROTHERS-IN-ARMS!

"TOKIO, November 16.

The Foreign Minister has announced to the Cabinet Japan's decision to recognise General Franco, states the "Asahi Shimbun" which adds that Baron Hirota explained that the Franco regime some time go requested such recognition and Germany and Italy had made an informal representation in that connection.

After careful consideration the Foreign Office found that General Franco's policy agreed with Japan's. . . . ."

* * * *

The British Premier has once again found it necessary to reiterate that conversations between Lord Halifax and Herr Hitler will not be in the nature of negotiations and Lord Halifax's visit to Germany is "entirely private and unofficial".

Two negatives, according to rules of mathematics, make one positive. Too many diplomatic denials make one doubly sure.

* * *

Paying a tribute to Viscount Halifax as an ideal interpreter of English life and thought, Viscount Swinton, speaking in the House of Lords, hoped "his visit to Germany would be treated circumspectly."

We hope so too. But is it not indiscreet of Lord Swinton to express such a wish so definitely?

* * *

Too much, he said, should not be expected from it, and "the worst service to any negotiations would be to surround them with the tremendous glare of publicity."

Yes, why worry about "negotiations" which are (as Premier Chamberlain said) "entirely personal and unofficial"?

* * *

Where They Work For No Wages

—Headline.

The paradise of the employers' imagination!

* * *

"There remains the question of how much the Government of India will have to spend for the same purpose in addition to the special grant received from Britain. . . It may be accepted that the effect upon the defence budget will be in the direction of increase rather than decrease. In the view of the responsible authorities, the defence provision made by India has for years fallen to a dangerously low level."

—Bori Bunder's special correspondent at New Delhi.

Indeed the Army Budget has fallen to such a "dangerously low level" as to be actually less than 50 per cent of the total revenues of the world's poorest country. Such a state of affairs is, indeed, very dangerous to Britain's Imperial interests!

* * *

An M. P. suggests that "the British Press should reform itself from within."

The uncharitable implication seems to be that it is rotten at the core.

* * *

Says Bori Bunder—

"By picking the personnel required to officer the Central Secretariat from among field members of the provincial administrative service the Government of India are kept in touch with the villager and his needs."

And, then the villager's "needs" are fulfilled by the grant of a few stud-bulls and radio sets!

* * *

According to certain tests carried out in London, women are as safe to drive cars as men.

They are dangerous only when they are not driving but giving instructions to the husband at the wheel.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Lord Cecil of Chelwood has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the work he did from 1914 to 1918, as Minister for Blockade, to starve the German civil population during the Great War.

(2) The proposal to accord Empire preference treatment for American products is the first step taken by Britain to reclaim the "prodigal son".

* * *

"So you've been to college, eh?"

"Yes."

"How high can you count?"

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king."

Millowners' Terms For Strikers

No Increase In Wages Unless Demand Is Conceded By Arbitration Board

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

No increase of wages will be given unless the demand made is conceded through the existing machinery of the Arbitration Board and no demand made by any worker will be considered by the Arbitration Board unless such worker resumes work.

Millowners' Decision

This was the decision reached by the Committee meeting of the Millowners' Association held this evening to consider the strike situation.

Standardisation Forges Ahead

The Committee also decided to proceed to a standardization of wages in consultation with the Labour Association.

REPLY TO STRIKERS

The Committee considered a letter received from the Strike Committee of the Mill Kamdar Union, embodying its demands and declared its unwillingness to change its policy of dealing only through the Labour Association and the Arbitration Machinery.

SEC. 144 FOR ENTIRE CITY

Two Strikers Arrested In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Strikers under the leadership of the Mill Kamdar Union made strenuous efforts to-day to spread the strike to other mills, and gathered a large force near the Raipur Mill in order to prevent men going to work in that mill.

Police arrived on the scene and cleared the strikers arresting two of them. The operatives of one more mill have gone on strike today while those of two other mills who had gone on strike have resumed work.

The District Magistrate has decided to extend the application of Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code to the whole city and two miles beyond.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

The strike fever which was checked yesterday again spread to-day. Two more mills were closed in the afternoon. Towards the evening one more mill joined the strikers and operatives of two more mills resumed work.

LORDS' DEBATE ON BRITISH POLICY

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Elimination of Article XVI of the League Covenant was suggested from two sides, namely, Viscount Sankey (Government Labourite) and Lord Stonehaven (Conservative), when the debate in the House of Lords resumed today.

Labourite Lord Noel Buxton pleaded for concession of the principle of restoration of German Colonies, when that was done, he thought the idea of adjustment could be freely discussed. Germans, for example, well understood the difficulty about Tanganyika. He thought that they were looking more to West Africa.

Replying for the Government Lord Swinton deprecated the requests for comprehensive statements of British policy and procedure as a disservice to the objects of securing an all round settlement since what was needed was quiet discussion.

Paying a tribute to Lord Halifax as an ideal interpreter of English life and thought, Lord Swinton hoped his visit to Germany would be treated circumspectly too much should not be expected from it and the worst service to any negotiations is to surround it with a tremendous glare of publicity.—Reuter.

Elders' Attack On Wheeler Report

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, November 19.

ATTACK FROM VARIOUS ANGLES AGAINST THE WHEELER REPORT AND GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR SECRETARIAT ORGANISATION WERE MADE TO-DAY IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE DURING THE ADJOURNMENT DEBATE.

THOUGH IT WAS ULTIMATELY TALKED OUT, IT HELPED TO FOCUS THE ATTENTION ON CERTAIN MAIN ISSUES ARISING FROM THE REPORT.

All Against Federation

"WE WILL NOT LEAVE ANYTHING UNDONE TO PREVENT FEDERATION" SAID MR. RAMDAS PANTULU, THE LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY CHARGED GOVERNMENT WITH UNDUE HASTE IN PROCEEDING WITH REORGANISATION PROPOSALS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT FEDERATION WAS COMING.

Position Worsened

MR. HUSSAIN IMAM ASKED WHY THE I. C. S. OFFICERS SHOULD STILL BE RECRUITED FOR CENTRAL SERVICES AND COMPLAINED THAT INSTEAD OF ACCELERATING INDIANISATION THE POSITION HAD BEEN WORSENED BY THE WHEELER REPORT.

Mr. Sapru's suggestion was that I. C. S. should be provincialised and separate service established for the Central Government.

Pandit Kunzru raised the question of Indianisation and referred particularly to the fate of Indians in Foreign and Political Departments. "Is it that as far as possible only Britishers will be admitted into the department? What exactly is the policy of Government" asked the speaker bitterly. His deliberate conviction was Government wanted to increase the chances for I. C. S. men and continue the unprogressive and reactionary policy in regard to the employment of Indians in the Secretariat.

Other complaints were that Government gave no chance to public opinion and legislatures to express itself on the Wheeler Report before Government passed orders and that Subordinate staff had been deprived of the chances of promotion owing to the abolition of assistant secretaries.

MAXWELL'S REPLY

Mr. Maxwell, Home Secretary who replied to the debate argued the Government's object was to secure more definite and systematised system of recruitment and came out with the formula "more systematised system means Indianisation". He was against any proposal to isolate Central Government from provinces. The only solace he could offer to the Subordinate Services was that though they had lost their present posts of Assistant Secretaries "first class men may hope to rise at some time to the post of Under-Secretaries".

There was no definite assurance forthcoming from Mr. Maxwell to the demand for increased Indianisation and other points raised by the speakers.

"A Scandalous Reply"

Treatment Of P. & O Passengers

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

A vehement protest by Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru during question time ruffled the sedate atmosphere of the Council of State today. Yuvaraj Dutta Singh asked a question relating to "the discourteous treatment" of an Indian passenger by the officers of the P. and O. liner and the protest signed on behalf of 80 passengers by Mr. Kumara Mangalam, son of Dr. Subbaroyan, the Education Minister for Madras Government and the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland and Mr. Dadachanji.

Mr H. Dow replied that the Government had seen the newspaper report of the statement referred to in the question but they had no other information on the subject. They had taken no action in the matter.

Pandit Kunzru asked whether the Government did not consider it important enough to take steps in the matter. Mr. H. Dow replied, "no." Pandit Kunzru declared that the reply was perfectly scandalous. Here was a matter in which 80 persons had thought fit to lodge a protest and the Government refused to regard it as important.

The President observed that it was not the practice to make any comment on the replies given.

Pandit Kunzru remarked that there was a limit to one's patience. —A. P.

Next Central Assembly Session

NEW DELHI, November 19.

Four days have been allotted for non-official bills and resolutions each and twenty-seven days for official business at the forthcoming Assembly session which commences on January 31, 1938, and lasts till April 12. The presentation of the railway budget will begin on February 14 and the general budget on February 26 at 17-00 hours.—A. P

SEND OFF TO KING LEOPOLD

LONDON, November 19.

Shouts of "Vive le Roi" echoed in the Victoria Station, when King Leopold left for Brussels. He was bid farewell by King George, with whom he drove from Buckingham Palace.

King Leopold was accompanied to Brussels by Dr. Spaak.

Mr. Eden was present at the station.—Reuter.

Sir A. Wauchope For Palestine

LONDON, November 19.

Sir Arthur Wauchope left by train for Palestine last night, his return from leave having been postponed for a fortnight, through his illness.—Reuter.

JERUSALEM CURFEW ENDS

JERUSALEM, November 19.

The curfew order will be raised from to-night.—Reuter.

Lothian Flies For India

LONDON, November 19.

Lord Lothian left by air for Port Said from where he boards the "Mooltan" for India.—Reuter.

Fuad's Brother-in-Law Dead

ISTANBUL, November 19.

Death has occurred of Prince Ahmed Seif-el-Din, aged 56, brother-in-law of the late King Fuad.

The death recalls the shooting in Mohamedali Club, Cairo, wherein King Fuad was wounded in the throat and the Prince's escape from a Sussex Mental Home in 1925.—Reuter.

Bengal Opinion Resents Discrimination

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Bengal Government's decision to release only 1,100 of the detenus has disappointed the bulk of the public. The question is being asked: Why release only some and detain others? The feeling is that all of them were incarcerated without trial and only the base of confidential reports; they are on a par all of them. Leaders of opinion therefore fail to understand the logic of this policy of discrimination.

OLD DECREE RESCINDED?

Free Export Of Wheat To Be Authorised By Govt. Of Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19.

The Government, it is understood, will from to-day authorise the free export of wheat, rescinding their former decree.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA TO FOLLOW CANADA

LONDON, November 19.

Following the announcement that the United States are opening negotiations with Canada for a trade treaty, comes a Canberra dispatch stating that Mr. Lyons declared that he will take the earliest opportunity to consider the opening of trade discussions with America.

In the meantime, he will maintain the closest touch with Britain.—Reuter.

Tennyson's All Out For 212

Mushtaq And Hindleker Play Confident Cricket And Make 82 For No Loss

Lord Tennyson won the toss and the tourists commenced batting on a matting wicket against "Rajputana and Districts" at Ajmer on Friday.

POPE'S BEST INNINGS

The home team dismissed the visitors for 212. Soon after lunch, Pope playing his best innings of the tour adding 52 runs to the score.

CONFIDENT OPENING

Mushtaq Ali and Hindleker opened Rajputana innings and playing confident cricket made 82 for no loss at close.

THE SCORES

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings) 212

Rajputana and Districts (1st Innings) for no loses 82

AJMER, Nov. 19.

Lord Tennyson's Team, who arrived here from Lahore last night, met this morning what was styled as "Rajputana and Districts XI."

TEAMS

Lord Tennyson, Jameson, Gibb, Yardley, Gover, Parks Langridge, Pope, Edrich, Smith and McCorkell.

Rajputana and Districts:—H. H. Maharawal of Dungarpur, Lt. Col. G. L. Betham, L. Amarnath, Hindlekar, Mushtaq Ali, Amir Elahi, N. Kesri, W. H. Bradshaw, Hansrae, Azimkhan and Attiq Hussain.

This team included four members of the All-India team which played against the tourists at Lahore and, coming straight from that place and finding Amarnath, Hindlekar, Mustaqali and Amir Elahi here. Again the tourists must have thought Ajmer a great nursery of Indian cricket, if it could contribute such a large share to building of Indian team.

It is not yet clear, however, as to which districts these three out of the four come from, but as long as they play for no other districts, no explanations are needed.

Lord Tennyson won the toss and elected to bat on the matting wicket.

Attendance numbered 5,000 when the start was made at 11/20. Parks and Edrich facing the attack from Bradshaw and Amarnath. The first pair made a moderate start, scoring 30 runs off Bradshaw and 17 off Amarnath in their opening spells. Amir Elahi and Narsingrao Kesari came on at 48 and latter captured two wickets in his second over—getting Edrich and McKorkell out l-b-w at 52. Yardley joined Parks and after six runs had been added, the Sussex player was also out l-b-w, this time to Amir Elahi. He was the 3rd l-b-w victim in ten minutes.

GIBB FAILS.

Gibb who now joined Yardley also failed to stay. Without waiting to get his eye in he tried to sweep Amir Elahi to fine leg with a farm-yard shot and missing the ball completely was bowled the middle stump. (64/4/3.) Four wickets had thus fallen in 15 minutes for 12 runs. Kesri and Amir Elahi, each capturing 2 wickets.

Langridge and Yardley now helped to retrieve the situation slightly, sending up 100 in exactly 100 minutes. Mushtaq Ali and that veteran of Rajputana cricket, Azimkhan were the next change in bowling. Mushtaq Ali should have got the wicket in his first over, had a chance in the slips been taken, but the Indore bowler was not to be denied, and bowled Langridge with the last ball before lunch.

The Tourists' innings concluded soon after lunch. Capt. Jameson, who has remained unbeaten in all the three innings he has played, hitherto came out with Yardley but lost the Cambridge amateur at 127, Amarnath beating and bowling him with a splendid bailer, which was similar to the one, with which he bowled Yardley in the Test Match at Lahore (127/6/48). There were five hits to boundary in Yardley's score of 46.

TENNYSON'S STYLE.

Lord Tennyson adopted attack as the best mode of defence. Both he and Jameson were caught by Hindlekar behind the wicket—both excellent catches almost right off the bat. These wickets fell at 137 and 143.

Peter Smith was next caught at first slip by Naidu fielding as substitute for Hansrai, who sprain his thigh, while fielding in the morning. Gover joined Pope at 2/40 for the last wicket.

POPE'S BEST INNINGS.

G. Pope and Gover set up definitely the best last wicket partnership of the tour adding 68 runs by means of really spectacular cricket. G. Pope, playing his best innings of the tour, hit hard at everything that was not of good length.

During this period, Mushtaq Ali and Amir Elahi appeared to be kept on too long when G. Pope was in a hitting mood. Amarnath, coming in, got Pope out l.b.w. for 52. Pope was batting for 53 minutes for his 52, which included eight hits to the boundary.

The Tourists' innings terminated for 212.

In the Tourists' first innings Hindlekar again kept the wicket excellently giving not a single bye, the single extra being a wide ball sent down by Amarnath.

Rajputana Open

Mushtaq Ali and Hindlekar, a Test Match pair, opened the Rajputana innings and playing delightfully confident cricket, played out the remaining period until time was reached.

During the first spell of Gover and Edrich, both the batsmen cut and squarecut superbly and when Smith came on, Mushtaq Ali walked out confidently and hit him for a four and six consecutively. Facing Parks, Mushtaq Ali again ventured out and hit him for a four, which was a near six. At

(Continued On Page 8 Col. 1.)

World's Land Record Broken

Capt. Eyston's Achievement At Bonneville Saltflats

BONNEVILLE (Saltflats Utah), Nov. 19.

Capt. George Eyston driving a twin-engined Rolls Royce "Thunderbolt" broke the world's land speed record averaging for the kilometre 312.20 miles per hour, with the northward run 305.59 miles and in the southward run 319.11 miles.

He averaged for the mile 311.42 northward. 305.34 and southward 317.74.

PREVIOUS RECORD.

Sir Malcolm Campbell's previous records for the kilometre were 301.473 and for the mile 301.129.

The visibility was poor but the course was good and better than before. Capt Eyston told Reuter that it was a hell of a run and added that he did not mean it profanely. He said that his goggles almost came off and he had left his hand off the wheel to adjust them. He said that the clutches, which caused the previous trouble behaved perfectly.—Reuter

Planning Educational Reform

Bombay Congress Legislature Party Forges Ahead

Three Committees Appointed For Overhauling Primary Education

Informal conference of some members of the Bombay Congress Legislature Party and a few educationists was held to-day in the Council Hall, Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, presiding.

Broad questions of policy affecting the administration of the Educational Department, consolidation and expansion of primary education were considered.

The Agenda

The function and constitution of School Boards, powers and duties of the Administrative Officer; creation of a Central Board of Education, training of teachers and introduction of part-time teaching, the place of films in child and adult education, village libraries, starting of central schools and the question of introducing the Wardha Scheme in a few selected areas as experiment to begin with were considered.

After various suggestions had been discussed it was recommended that three committees should be appointed:

Three Committees Set Up

To consider the training of teachers, revision of syllabus in Training Colleges for primary teachers and opening of more training classes.

Syllabus Committee to frame curricula for primary as well as central schools to consider school timings, the length of period of education and the stages.

Adult Education Committee to consider the scheme for village libraries, reading rooms and the use of educational films.

United States' Trade With Canada

AMERICA'S PARALLEL NEGOTIATION WITH BRITAIN AND DOMINION

WASHINGTON: November 18.

A parallel to the announcement of Anglo-American negotiations the State Department announces its intention of opening new negotiations with Canada.

It is understood that the United States have no plans at present for negotiations with other Dominions, but it is declared that such steps are possible "at not so distant future."—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

U. S. Wants Reduction Of Imperial Preference

LONDON, Nov. 18

It is hoped that an effective contribution to the improvement of the world trade will result from the Anglo-American negotiations.

According to Cordell Hull will shortly announce a comprehensive list of products to be discussed but at least two months, possibly four, must elapse before negotiations open. The list covers fully the existing trade between the British Empire and the United States.

It is understood that although the American Government is in no way opposed to the principles of the Ottawa Agreement they ask for a reduction of Imperial preference on certain goods, mainly in the field of agricultural products, but negotiations will also deal with manufactured goods such as motorcars, typewriters and steel goods.

In return it is believed the United States is prepared to make concessions to Britain over a wide range of textiles woollen goods machinery and luxury goods. It is pointed out that there is no intention to divert trade between the two countries but only to increase the volume.—Reuter.

MACKENZIE KING ON NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada confirmed that the Washington announcement that negotiations here contemplated for a new trade agreement between Canada and the United States.

Mr. King said he hoped that the new agreement would be on as broad and comprehensive a basis as possible, but he would not comment on the possible surrender of some of Canada's preferences in the British market to facilitate the United States-United Kingdom Agreement. Mr. Mackenzie King indicated that negotiations for the new agreement would be proceeded with regardless of the development of Anglo-American Trade negotiations.

It is assumed here however that the Conferences on both agreements will now be closely allied and will reach a conclusion at the same time.

The present United States-Canadian Trade Agreement expires in 1938.

OPINION AT WASHINGTON

Observers at Washington state that the new United States-Canadian Trade Pact might be expected to equalise the losses which Canada might otherwise suffer from the Anglo-American Agreement particularly if Britain lowers duties on American agricultural products competing with Canadian products.—Reuter.

UNANIMOUS WELCOME BY LONDON PAPERS

LONDON, November 19.

The newspapers are unanimous in welcoming the Anglo-American trade announcement.

The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" says that the agreement promises to re-establish a healthy circulation of the bloodstream of commerce.

The 'News Chronicle" sees in the agreement a deliberate intention to demonstrate the solidarity of the world's greatest democracies against a threat of international brigandage.

Most of the newspapers, however, point out that considerable difficulties have to be overcome before an agreement can be reached.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY

Class Of British Goods To Benefit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The following classes of British goods are likely to benefit from the tariff reductions under the proposed Anglo-American trade treaty according to the "Journal of Commerce":—

High grade cotton and Rayon textiles, cutlery, straw hats, Nottingham lace, briar pipes, shirts, linen handkerchiefs, more expensive woollens, and fine leather goods including shoes.

The Journal states that the United States will press particularly for concessions for farm products, especially wheat.—Reuter.

WAR DEBTS TABOO FROM DISCUSSION

NEW YORK, Nov.

Commenting on the negotiations "The New York Times" states that the subject of war debts will be a taboo in the deliberations and adds: "It seems certain that step which strengthens the economic ties between two of the most powerful democracies will have stabilising influence in all parts of the world."—Reuter.

Gandhiji's Condition At Very Low Ebb

Blood Pressure Bordering On Dangerous Levels

DOCTORS' APPEAL TO INTERVIEWERS & CORRESPONDENTS

WARDHA, November 19.

"We are of the opinion that, all interviews and correspondence involving mental strain be stopped till Gandhiji's blood pressure comes down to his normal level and remains at it for several weeks."

"At present, his blood pressure is bordering on dangerous levels". These serious words are contained in a bulletin issued by Lieut.-Col. Hakumat Rai, Inspector-General of Hospitals, C. P. and Dr. Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, Wardha, who examined Gandhiji this noon. The following is Mr. Mahadev Desai's telegram conveying the news:—

"Lt-Col. Hakumat Rai, Inspector-General of Hospitals, C.P. and Dr. Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, Wardha, who examined Gandhiji said they never found Gandhiji's condition at such a low ebb as they found it this morning. Evidently he had been taking grave risks. They said Gandhiji's life is such a precious treasure that in no circumstances should it be allowed to be trifled with and the stage has arrived when he should, if God wills it, be saved against himself. They, therefore, appeal to public to help them in imposing on him a few months' undisturbed rest and have issued the following bulletin over their signatures:—

"Mahatmaji's health is far from satisfactory. He has been overstraining himself during the last few weeks and during this period his health has deteriorated a great deal. He will be running grave risks of instructions given by his medical attendants are not followed and he does not take complete physical and mental rest for several months. We are of the opinion that all interviews and correspondence involving mental strain should be stopped till his blood pressure comes down to his normal level and remains at it for several weeks. At present his blood pressure is bordering on dangerous levels."—United Press.

No Mere Words Can Express Our Gratitude To Mahatma

TAGORE WELCOMES "OUR DEAR ONES BACK FROM JAIL"

SHANTINIKETAN, Nov. 19.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore was delighted when the news was conveyed to him this morning about the Bengal Government's decision to release 1,100 detenus immediately. He made the following statement to the "United Press":—

"In welcoming our dear ones back, let us not forget to congratulate the Ministers for this generous act of political wisdom. No mere words can express our gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi whose life's mission has been to open the gate of our political prison-house which is symbolised on a small scale in his effort for the release of these prisoners some of whom were wrongly suspected and the rest guilty of acts that had a noble aim, though directed through utterly wrong path.

"The only way our people can truly acknowledge our gratitude is to strive honestly to create that moral atmosphere of non-violence which is the only means of attaining our final emancipation. Mahatmaji has given such assurance on our behalf and if we fail to carry it out we shall have betrayed the trust of our greatest benefactor."—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS INJURED

Sequel To Scuffle Between Workers And Mistries

CAWNPORE, Nov. 19.

Mr. Mohd. Yusuf, Secretary, Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. S. C. Kapoor, a Labour leader, and two workmen received injuries to-day as a result of a scuffle between the mistries and workmen of the Maheshwari Jute Mills, 2,000 workmen of which are on strike.

It is stated that the trouble arose over the question of granting holiday yesterday on account of Kartik Purnima, a Hindu festival.—A. P.

TENNYSON'S v. RAJPUTANA

(Continued from page 7)

the close, the total was 82 for no wicket.

There are at present five, fours and a six in Mushtaq Ali's score.

Scores:

TENNYSON'S TEAM (First Innings).

Parks l-b-w b Amir Elahi	30
Edrich l-b-w b N. Kesri	25
McCorkell l-b-w b N. Kesri	0
Gibb, b Amir Elahi	3
Langridge, b M. Ali	15
Yardley, b Amarnath	46
Jameson, c Hindlekar, b Bradshaw	15
Tennyson, c Hindlekar, b Amarnath	8
Smith, c Substitute, b Bradshaw	1
Pope l.b.w. b Amarnath	52
Smith, c Substitute, b Bradshaw	1
Gover (not out)	16
Extras	1
Total	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Bradshaw	12	1	56	2
Amarnath	15.1	3	37	3
Amir Elahi	16	3	46	2
N. Kesri	15	3	38	2
Mushtaq Ali	6	0	28	1
Azim Khan	1	0	6	0

Fall of wickets:—52/1, 52/2, 58/3, 64/4, 103/5, 127/6, 137/7, 143/8, 144/9.

RAJPUTANA (First Innings).

Mushtaq Ali (not out)	54
Hindlekar (not out)	24
Extras	4
Total (for no loss)	82

"FAMILY QUARREL" SETTLED

LAHORE, November 19.

After a satisfactory compromise the stay-in-strike in the People's Insurance Company, declared in connection with the dismissal of an employee, was called off to-day.

In a statement the President of the Insurance Employees' Union characterises the strike as a "family quarrel" and says that nothing unpleasant happened during the strike.

He further says that the interests of the Company and the employees are considered identical and safeguarded.—United Press.

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC INQUIRY

Protest Against Dharavi Firing And Police Action

A large number of Dharavi tanners and workers, in three big lorries, were brought to the Jinnah Hall—a distance of nearly ten miles, where a public meeting was held on Friday to protest against the Police firing on, and the subsequent action against the workers of Dharavi on October 19, last.

PROTEST AGAINST FIRING

Presiding over the meeting, Mr. N. M. Joshi, said the locality was the dirtiest and the most insanitary part of Bombay. There were many tanneries there and they were not under the Factories Act; neither were they regulated by any legislation.

The speaker wondered whether the Bombay Municipality had any money to make all Bombay sanitary. He also wondered whether it had any staff to look after the sanitation of its citizens.

After recalling the incident of the row that took place on October 19 last, and the circumstances according to his information, leading up to it, he said that the firing by the Police and their subsequent action could not be justified. He agreed with Gandhiji, to a great extent and felt that it was wrong to use force and "ten times wrong to resort to firing."

If the Bombay Ministry did not accept their verdict to the effect that the police were wrong in firing on the workers and that they should be adequately punished, he observed that the Ministry should at least institute a public inquiry into the conduct of the police.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

A resolution condemning the police action and requesting the Bombay Government to institute a public inquiry into the justifiability of the firing and the subsequent action of the police was passed at the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the resolution and Mr. Indulal Yagnik seconded it. After several other speakers addressed the gathering, supporting the resolution, the meeting terminated.

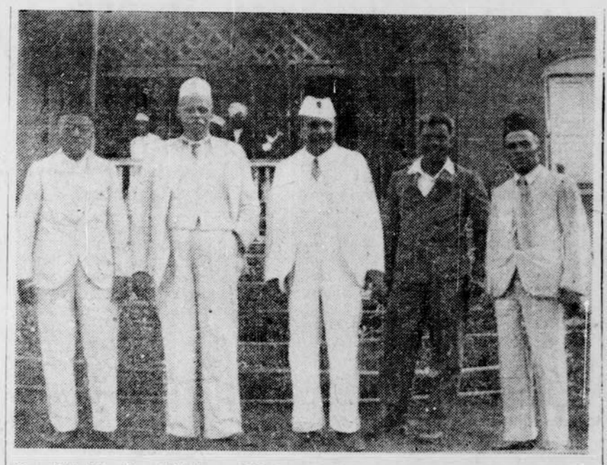
RAILWAY WORKERS CONFERENCE

The Assistant Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union writes:—

G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will hold its annual conference at Itarsi on the 11th and 12th December, 1937.

Mrs. K. H. Jamkhandi

Mrs K. H. Jamkhandi, B.A., B.T., T.D., Principal of the Aga Khan Anglo-Gujarati High School for Girls in Zanzibar arrived in Bombay on 30th of October by s.s. "Taerea" and not by "Takleva" as was published in the issue of 5th October.



Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Govt. of Bombay, recently visited the Hubli Co-operative Hospital. Photo taken on the occasion: Left to right Dr. Sontakke, Dr. S. R. Gore (in charge), Dr. G. V. Joshi, M. S. and Dr. Joshi (R. M. O.)

Sir Roger and Lady Lumley's children photographed on their arrival on Thursday from England.

ALEXANDRA HIGH SCHOOL TEAM

Tour Of U. P. And C. P.

(From A Correspondent)

BHOPAL, (By Mail)

During the Autumn Holidays, commencing from 20th October, a combined Hockey and Cricket team of the Alexandra High School, Bhopal, started on a tour of U. P. and C. P., visiting Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Bareilly, Moradabad, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and Jhansi. The team played 16 matches in all, won 10, lost 3, and 3 were drawn. His Highness, the Ruler of Bhopal, who is an old boy of this institution, very graciously defrayed all the expenses of the tour.

SCOTTISH FREE-MASONS IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Friday.

Lord Belhaven and Stenton, past Grand Master of Scotland, who arrived in Bombay, has been joined here by Mr. T. G. Winning, Grand Secretary, for Scotland. They are representing the Grand Lodge on the first official visitation of Grand Lodge of all Scottish Free Masonry in India and hope to visit as many Lodges as possible in the course of a month's tour, which includes Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, etc.

Criticism Of Gandhiji's Views

JUSTIFICATION OF A.I.C.C. PROCEEDINGS AT CALCUTTA

Mr. M. R. Masani writes:—

When the elections to the Provincial Assemblies were on, every Congress candidate proclaimed himself to be a disciplined 'sipahi' of the Congress who would in his work in the Assemblies render implicit obedience to the commands of the Congress. The minds of such of those candidates as have now become ministers seem to work in very different fashion and Syt. Prakasam has given us a glimpse into the workings of the minds of some of our Ministers.

Gandhiji's intervention in the columns of the "Harijan" this week shows, unfortunately, that a serious threat to the authority of the Congress organization, functioning democratically, comes also from quarters much more influential and significant than the Cabinet Chambers

OTHER WAY ABOUT.

So far as the ministers themselves are concerned, the resentment at control and criticism by Congress Committees was only to be expected and no one need be surprised at it. Some of us have always been rather sceptical of the claim which used to be made in the course of the controversy on the office issue that Congress ministers would work under the control of the organization. We made no secret of our fear that what was more likely was that the control would be all the other way about,—'by' the ministers 'over' Congress Committees,—and when Syt. C. Rajagopalachar described Congress Committees as "limbs of the Government," some of us were human enough to draw attention to the implications of the remark and to be unable to resist the temptation of saying "We told you so!"

What is tragic, however, is that Gandhiji should throw his weight the other way and join in the resentment against the proceedings and decisions of the A.I.C.C. in the manner he has done.

Let me say first of all that I welcome Gandhiji's admission that "a Congress Minister owes his position and responsibility to his Provincial Congress Committee and the A. I. C. C. also." That is, to any student of political science or practice, an elementary truth. In the present mood of some of our ministers, however, it is a self-evident truth for which we must be grateful when it comes from the pen of one whom certain Ministers almost prefer to accept as their Master.

But while Gandhiji admits the responsibility of Ministers to the Party organization which got them elected, his attack on the proceedings of the A.I.C.C. at Calcutta almost takes away the substance of that responsibility.

According to Gandhiji, my own resolution on Congress Ministries and Civil Liberties and Smt. Kamaladevi's resolution on Repression in Mysore—and the speeches in support of both—departed from Truth and Non-violence.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE.

Now, while making it clear that I do not share the conventional Communist contempt for "'bourgeois' ethics," I must confess to sharing with any Congressmen a dislike at having those Siamese twins—"Truth and Non-violence"—thrown at us in season and out of season, in point and very much off the point.

Truth and Non-violence are not part of the Congress Creed. The object of the Congress is "the attainment of Complete Independence by "all legitimate and peaceful means." These are clear terms and easy to understand, while Truth and Non-violence have acquired mystic implications. Besides, their meaning is not constant. Equity, the saying went, varies with the length of the Chancellor's foot. That is why, perhaps, the large majority of Provincial Congress Committees threw out the proposal to replace "legitimate and peaceful means" in the objects of the Congress with "Truth and Non-violence," when the attempt was made in 1934-35. The significance of that rejection of "Truth and Non-violence" seems to be lost in certain quarters.

But let us meet Gandhiji on his own ground. With all respect to Gandhiji, I flatly rebut the charge he has made that the resolutions in question were inconsistent with Truth and Non-violence (though just how a resolution can be contrary to Non-violence I do not quite understand!). I also think the same can be said in regard to most of what was said in their support.

My own resolution was a general review of the work of Congress ministries in regard to repressive laws and political prisoners and called for the implementing of the election programme of the Congress in this connection.

NOT A VOTE OF CENSURE

It was made clear by me in moving it that it was 'not' a vote of censure, nor should its being carried have led to the resignation of the Madras ministry, as Gandhiji suggests.

That being the case, I do not see what Syt. C. Rajagopalachar's absence, which nobody regretted more than his critics, had to do with it. There were other members of the Madras Cabinet who could have defended its action, if they had chosen to. In fact, Syt. K. Prakasam got up to do so but was mysteriously "advised" not to.

I appreciate the need for Gandhiji to save his limited energy, but now that he has thought it fit to make such surprising, and sweeping charges against the A. I. C. C. in general and some of us in particular, is it too much to ask him to take the trouble to point out "one single statement" in my resolution which departs from Truth or Non-violence?

Equally surprising is Gandhiji's description of the Resolution on Mysore as "ultra vires" of the resolution of non-interference." If this were really so, the Congress President would have ruled it out of order, but he did not do so. And I for one am prepared to accept the President's ruling.

It seems necessary to point out here again that just as Truth and Non-violence have not been accepted by the Congress as its creed, so too, as far as I can ascertain from Congress decisions, the Congress has never committed itself to a policy of "non-interference" in the affairs of the Indian States.

WHERE IS NON-INTERFERENCE?

The resolution which to-day governs Congress policy in regard to the Indian States is that which was passed by the 49th Congress at Lucknow in April, 1936. That resolution "inter alia" "expresses its approval of the policy laid down in the statement issued by the A.I.C.C. in Madras in October 1935." When we turn to that statement which emanated from the Working Committee itself, we find that it says, 'inter alia':

"The Indian National Congress recognises that the people in the Indian States have an inherent right to Swaraj no less than the people of British India. It has accordingly declared itself in favour of establishment of representative responsible government in the States and has in that behalf not only appealed to the Princes to establish such responsible government in their States and to guarantee fundamental rights of citizenship, like freedom of person, speech, association and the press to their people, "but has also pledged to the States People its sympathy and support" in their legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible government. By that declaration and by that pledge the Congress stands."

If we turn to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution which the A.I.C.C. adopted at Calcutta recently we find that after protesting against the policy of repression in Mysore State, the A.I.C.C. proceeds to send fraternal greetings to the people of Mysore State, wishes them success in their legitimate Non-violence struggle and appeals for all possible support to the people of Mysore State in their struggle against the State for self-determination.

NO DEVOTEE OF TRUTH?

It will thus be seen that the A. I. C.C. resolution is only an application to a particular case of the general resolution of the Lucknow Session of the Congress. Why, then, all these charges of the resolution being "ultra vires," of its being "much more offensive" than my own resolution, of its being "carried with practically nobody to speak out for truth?" The whole Working Committee was sitting on the dais. Was there not one solitary devotee of Truth among them? Not one on the floor of the house?

Surely these are most surprising suggestions and, with all respect, I feel Gandhiji owes it to the A.I. C.C. and the country to point out what exactly is untruthful in the resolution adopted by the A.I.C.C.

In the concluding paragraph of his article, Gandhiji suggests that what the A.I.C.C. should do in such matters, "if it has any regard for Truth and Non-violence, is first to let the Working Committee to pronounce its judgment on them and then, if necessary, revise them in a judicial manner."

In Calcutta what happened was that the Working Committee knew of the situation in regard to Congress ministries and civil liberties, it knew of the prosecution in Madras under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, it knew of the repression in Mysore. The Working Committee was also aware of the public concern about these matters. It ought to have made known to the A.I.C.C. its stand in these matters and asked for its endorsement. The Working Committee did not choose to do so. The only way the A.I.C.C. could have expressed its mind on these topics was by considering "non-official" resolutions on these topics. That duty it owed to the country. That duty it performed at Calcutta. It is a pity that by performing that duty it should have incurred Gandhiji's displeasure.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

AN OLD FRIEND.

"You are a brave youth, D'Artagnan," interrupted the cardinal, tapping him familiarly on the shoulder, delighted at having at last vanquished this rebellious nature. "Do as you wish with the commission, but remember, though the name is blank, it is to you I give it."

"I shall never forget it, your Eminence may be sure of that!" **"And here is your good friend** again," said the Cardinal, smiling as he handed D'Artagnan his sword; then he turned and cried in a loud voice:

"Rochefort!"

The chevalier, who no doubt had been just outside the door, entered immediately.

"Rochefort," said the cardinal "you see M. D'Artagnan whom I receive as one of my friends. Greet each other, then; and behave wisely if you value your heads!"

I BEG YOUR PARDON

Rochefort and D'Artagnan coolly kissed one another's cheeks, for the cardinal was present watching them carefully.

They left the room together. Outside the door Rochefort said:

"We shall meet again later, Monsieur?"

"When you please," answered D'Artagnan.

"An opportunity will come," added Rochefort.

"I beg your pardon?" said the cardinal, opening the door.

The two men smiled at each other, shook hands, and saluted his Eminence.

"We were beginning to grow impatient," said Athos.

"Here I am, my friends," cried D'Artagnan, "not only free, but loaded with favours."

"Tell us, tell us!"

"Yes, this evening."

Storm Against Sir Thomas Inskip

SECRET MOVES ON THE TORY CHESSBOARD

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A storm which will get worse before it gets better is blowing up around the personality, political position, and political future of Sir Thomas Inskip. The big wind is blowing from the direction of the Army, with a minor squall threatening over at the Foreign Office. Since there will be a lot of things happenings in the next few weeks and months of which this situation will be the background, it is worth reporting now just what the background is.

(i) There is the gout situation. The betting is heavily against health putting Mr. Chamberlain out of office before this Parliament ends, there is just enough chance of that happening nevertheless to force bosses and intriguers to think about the succession, and the betting on whether or not Mr. Chamberlain's health and inclinations decide him to carry on as leader of the Conservative Party longer than that is pretty even. (ii) Backing Inskip as against the near-favourite, Mr. W. S. Morrison, is a slightly incongruous though characteristic amalgam of the solid people who want stolidity and the Church vote, with the Conservative youth in the House who want a leader who can be led, and the Church vote, (e.g. it seems, the Imperial Policy Group). (iii) The storm against Inskip—not merely as a possible future chief of the Conservative Party but much more immediately as Defence Minister—comes from a group of Generals, Technical Advisers, Staff men in all three branches of the Armed Forces, who have been very busy for a long time collecting glaring instances of the appalling inefficiency of the war-machine of the country as at present constituted, military man as Supreme Director of the "Defence Forces"—a new sort of job, difficult to reconcile with British Constitution but claimed by these men as essential.

So far there are no indications that the persons in question have got very far in thinking towards the real issues involved in attempting to move the vast mountain of profiteering, nepotism and common stupidity which is at present swallowing up the rearmament money in a manner gratifying to the speculators, though horrifying to the patriotic, and which has in fact very little to do with the question of the particular personality who happens to be at the Defence system, within the terms of things as they are.

A Comical Aspect

A feature of the Inskip situation which is comical or disquieting or both, the way you choose to look at it, is that the British Foreign Office is at the moment engaged in trying to put him into a sort of "solitary confinement" so far as foreign newspapermen are concerned. A short while back Sir Thomas gave an interview to a foreign journalist wherein he expressed himself, with a freedom not fashionable in the present British Cabinet, on the subject of the German and Italian aggressors. The journalist for some inscrutable reason showed the interview to the Foreign Office, who instantly "urged" (or instructed) him not to send it for publication. Investigating, the Foreign Office discovered to its horrors that for the time being at least Sir Thomas is genuinely dismayed by the persecution of the Churches in Germany, and being a person apt to speak his mind, was judged by them to be a very dangerous person to speak to foreign journalists. For foreign newspapers are not under such fatherly control from Whitehall as are the organs of the local press, and heaven knows what Health Robinsonian bit of jiggery-pockery might not be jerked off its hook if Cabinet Ministers were allowed to go about annoying Dictators. The situation is getting so that even a Cabinet Minister is scarcely allowed to talk except to himself.

It is stated that Mr. Winston Churchill, on overhearing a Cabinet Member ordering a Horse's Neck in a West End bar, remarked: "Extremes meet. In France they have the united front. Here we have the united behind."

OUR PERIODICALS

"Mass Uplift"

This publication—one hopes it will soon grow into a regular periodical—owes its birth to Mr. Bhikhalal Kapasi. It aims, in the author's own words, "at giving an analytical and a systematic study of various problems regarding the betterment of the masses." Mr. Kapasi is "a firm believer in constructive ideas" and solicits criticism and instructive suggestions. The first Bulletin discusses the problem of insurance from various angles. The article on Rural Reconstruction, unfortunately, develops into a mere panegyric of the Baroda administration. We wish this venture a success.

"Shree Jayaji Pratap"

This Gwalior journal has brought out a Special Number in honour of the 22nd birthday of H.H. the Maharajah. It is a bilingual publication, containing articles both in English and in Hindi. A number of the articles are written by the State Ministers and officers and they give us a revealing glimpse into the problems that face Gwalior and its young ruler. There are also some contributions of a general nature, among which must be mentioned Mr. Pothan Joseph's "Birthday Celebrations." The special number is artistically got up and lavishly illustrated with many pictures of the Maharajah. It will serve as a worthy souvenir of a happy occasion.

"Hindustan Review"

The pride of place in the November issue is given to "Village Punchayats" by Prof. N. G. Ranga, in which the author discusses the various functions that should be entrusted to the Village Councils. Mr. M. R. Agarwal in his article on "The Unemployment Problem in India" has some original remarks to offer towards its solution. The recent constitutional deadlock prior to the acceptance of office by the Congress is critically discussed by Mr. Waman Rao Natu. The book reviews are as always readable.

"Bombay Law Journal"

The main article in the November issue is devoted to a critical discussion of order XXX of the Code of Civil Procedure by Mr. R. R. Mody. Another very topical contribution is that outlining the new Chinese constitution. The journal has always combined entertainment with instruction very admirably, and the present issue will thus appeal as much to lawyers as to laymen.

"Indian Merchants' Chamber Journal"

The special feature of the November issue of this publication is a very critical article on "Irrigation." by Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S. (Retd.). The "Technical Notes from Germany" will be found extremely informative. A special supplement of the current number gives in extenso the speeches of the President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, delivered at the third quarterly general meeting.

"The Lingaraj College Miscellany"

The current number of the Miscellany is, as usual, published in English, Canarese and Marathi. The articles in the English section are well written, but we wish more students than professors had contributed to the number. The aim of a college publication is, after all, to encourage the penmanship of the alumni, and the teachers would do better to draw out their students' talents in that direction rather than exhibit their own erudition in these pages.

"Indian Market"

The third number of this new business magazine already shows an improvement on the opening issue There is nothing "heavy" about the journal—except perhaps its name. All the articles are concise and crisp, and even lay readers can browse over the variegated contributions with pleasure and profit.

"The Commercial Review"

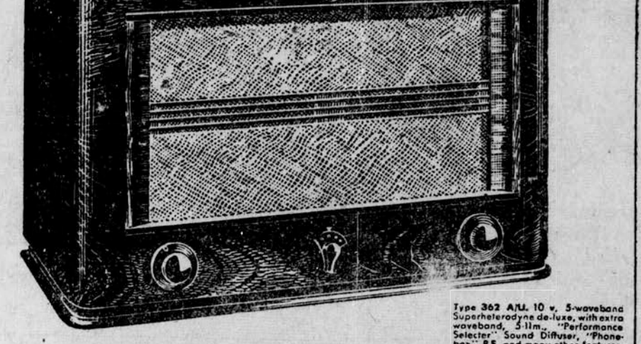
This journal of the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce has brought out a special number in honour of the birthday of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore. The issue is printed on art paper, and profusely illustrated. The large number of articles, written by authorities in the respective subjects, are uniformly of a high order, many of them being of practical value. The Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswamy Pillay's contribution on the Malabar Cocoanut industry will be read with great interest by those who are engaged in this industry. The review of Industries in Travancore written by the Director of Industries of the State contains much useful information. Altogether the special number is a very successful production.

"Pushpa"

The November number of Pushpa must have helped many a young reader to pass the Divali holidays happily. The editors have a special message for the season. It is followed by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's "Poem in Red," which, however, appears hardly appropriate for the "Children's Own Paper." The contributions by the young folks are as usual interesting.

"Industry"

The current number of this journal is full of useful contributions which will appeal to all industrially minded people in India. "The Manufacture of Synthetic Perfumes" gives detailed information about this important industry. The article on cotton Mills in Japan is written with critical insight and deserves to be pondered over by our textile magnates The practical nature of this journal is its best recommendation.



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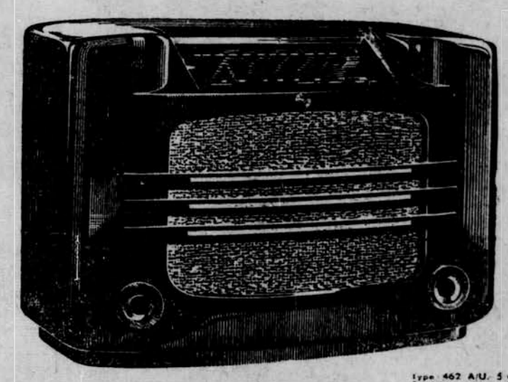

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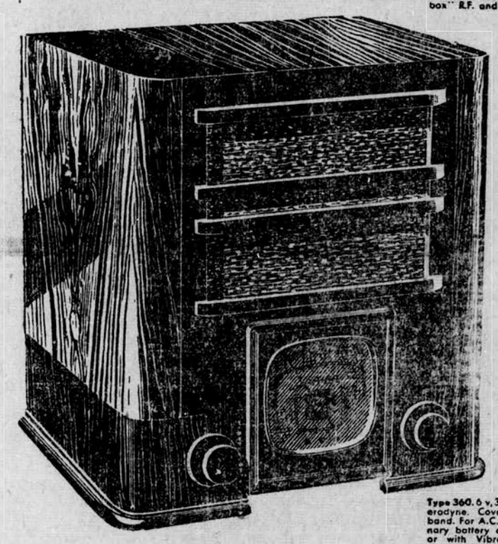

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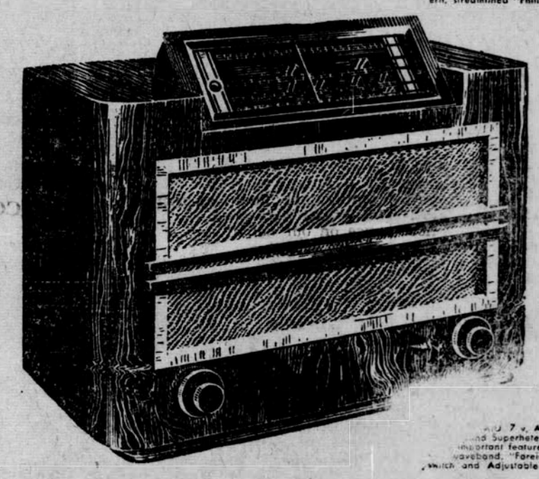

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"New Listening" has arrived! Now you can hear for yourself the radio sensation of the year—that puts the Jubilee Radioplayers years ahead of other sets. Come and listen to the clearest tone—the cleanest reproduction in all radio. Hear how distant stations come in like "locals"—how background noise has been banished.

Come and try out the amazing new Station Adaptor and the Tilting Dial. Come and admire the beautiful cabinet designs—the mirror-like finish. And while you are wondering, remember that all this pleasure is safeguarded for long years by Philips Reliability and proved tropic-proof construction.

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N. RASTOMJEE & SONS, 11, Arsenal Road, Poona.
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COMBINE MOTORS, Kamptee Road, Nagpur.
PUNJAB HOUSE, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
KATHIAWAR MUSICAL STORES, Civil Station, Rajkot.
ENGINEER BROS., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
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"FOR BETTER RECEPTION USE "MINIWATT" VALVES."

FINE FOR LOITERING CONFIRMED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

What is stated to be the first case under a new Act, the Bengal IV. of 1935 (designed to give protection to workmen from unscrupulous creditors), has been decided by Mr. Justice Henderson in connection with the rule obtained by Mir Hamza Khan and two other Peshawaris against their convictions and sentences of a fine of Rs. 50 each by a magistrate at Barrackpore.

The allegation against the men was that they were found "loitering" near the gates of a Jute Mill on June 12, 1936 and "realising" money from some of the workers. This had been made an offence under Section three of the Act.

The defence denied the charge and it was contended on behalf of the petitioners that this Section contemplated that there must be some intimidation, some overt act.

His Lordship said that the act did not say so and remarked amidst laughter that it was dangerous to the members of the bar.

Mr. Sudhansu Shekar Mukherji for the petitioners submitted that this was a penal act which must be construed strictly. Here it would appear that the amount which represented a partial repayment of the debts which these millhands owed to the petitioners was paid voluntarily and there was no allegation of threat or annoyance. The expression "besetting" a mill area in the preamble of the Act connoted the idea of some overt act.

Mr. Justice Henderson: Is this the first case under the new act?

Mr. Mukherji: Yes, so far as I am aware.

The Trying Magistrate, in convicting the petitioners, found that they were intentionally "loitering" with a view to realising debts from some of the workers of the mill.

Delivering judgment, his lordship said that, in view of the finding of fact of the magistrate, it was impossible to interfere with the conviction. The rule was accordingly discharged.—A. P.

Committees For Prohibition

SALEM, November 15.

The Government of Madras, have directed the constitution of Taluk Prohibition Committees, for all taluks, consisting of representatives from the various villages in each taluk, in connection with the working of the Prohibition [illegible] village committees consisting of over 3,000 members on the whole. The Government would also appear to have sanctioned another mobile patrol unit, consisting of a Sub-Inspector in addition to the one already sanctioned to check the vehicles on the road for [illegible] from time to time to all the police officers regarding prevention and detection of the illicit cases.—United Press.

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"The Prisoner Of Zenda" At The New Empire—"King Of Gamblers" At The Pathe—"Okay For Sound" At The Excelsior—"His Affair" At The Regal—"Sing And Be Happy" At The Capitol —"Under The Rose" At The Palace—Buster Keaton Comedies At The Edward

'His Affair" with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck this week at the Regal

Mr. P. C. Subedar, Sound Engineer of the Ranjit Film Company returned to India after a study tour in Europe.

"Sing And Be Happy" with Anthony Martin, Leah Ray at the Capitol

"The Prisoner Of Zenda" at the New Empire with Ronald Colman and Madeleine Caroll.

ROBERT TAYLOR AND BARBARA STANWYCK IN "HIS AFFAIR"

At The Regal

Two great stars, Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck, achieve their true greatness together in "His Affair" which opens to-day, 18th November at the Regal Theatre. That they should do so is not exactly surprising for Twentieth Century-Fox producers of the picture the world is talking about, have cast as co-stars the screen's most-talked about real-life sweet-hearts, regarded in Hollywood as the film colony's Number One off-screen romance. In "His Affair" both Taylor and Miss Stanwyck find the most important story either one has ever had, a dramatic account of a love supremely courageous and unashamed, endangering the nation's highest places and gambling life itself for a higher stake. And for Victor McLaglen, who reads the strong supporting cast, it marks the strongest role he has had since his powerful characterization in "The Informer" earned him to acting award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. A picture in the mood of great romance with the surge of mighty drama, "His Affair" not only provides Robert Taylor with a truly Taylor-made role, allowing Barbara Stanwyck to match his greatness with a fire and power given full scope for the first time, but it gives them their supreme opportunity to do these things together—to be together to become greater together. The exciting events of "His Affair" take place at the turn of the century, when the stability of the nation is threatened by an unprecedented series of sensational bank robberies in the Middle West. In a desperate move, President William McKinley calls upon a young Lieutenant, Robert Taylor, who has had a brilliant record under Admiral Dewey Sworn to secrecy, Taylor is instructed to disgrace himself in the Navy to be discharged, and eventually to find his way to the bank robbers. Information turned up is to be forwarded to the President in a specially marked envelope which will immediately be brought to him unopened. No one not even Admiral Dewey or the head of the Secret Service is told of the plan. In a mid-Western city known as criminal center, Taylor meets a cafe owner, Victor McLaglen; his right-hand man, Brian Donlevy, and the singing and dancing star of the show, Barbara Stanwyck. Hearing that the men have come into large sums of money through mysterious channels. Taylor notes that their absence from the cafe coincides with a bank robbery in another city. Pressing his attentions on Barbara to gain entry to the gang, Taylor falls deeply in love with her but goes through with his plan. Events mount thrillingly to dramatic climax which finds Taylor apparently doomed to hanging when, captured with the gang during a bank robbery in which a Secret Service man is killed, he learns that the one man who could clear him President McKinley, has just been assassinated. The strong supporting cast includes Sidney Blackmer, John Carradin, Alan, Dinehart, Douglas Fowley, Robert McWade, Frank Conroy and Sig Rumann. Darryl F. F. Zanuck, Vice-President in charge of production of Twentieth Century-Fox chose William A. Seiter to direct the original screen play by Allen Rivkin and Lamar Trottie. Kenneth Macgowan was associate producer, and Mack Gordon and Harry Revel wrote the music and lyrics for the three atmospheric songs in the film.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

At The New Empire

Barbicans, portcullises, moats and keeps were some of the 16th century devices constructed by 20th century workmen for the production of the David O. Selznick picture, "The Prisoner of Zenda", showing at the New Empire Theatre.

These were features of the castles of Zenda and Strelsau, whose royal tenants included Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

The clock was turned back four and five centuries, but whereas the origina's of these castles probably were two or three centuries in the making, representing additions from generation to generation, the Hollywood counterparts, according to Lyle Wheeler, studio art director, who designed them, were built in a few weeks.

The castle of Zenda was the most pretentious of the ancient structures utilized in this modern production with Strelsau castle a close rival, Wheeler disclosed.

The castles were of such size that they could not be built all in one piece but had to be spread out through the sound stages of the studio.

The great hall of Zenda castle, for instance, occupied all of Stage 12 at the studio, while the dungeons were on Stage 8 some distance away. The grand ballroom of Strelsau castle was the equivalent of three blocks away from the audience chamber which is shown as adjoining it on the screen.

(For other Cinema News see P. 21)

"SING AND BE HAPPY"

At The Capitol

The romantic comedy hit of the season 20th Century-Fox's "Sing and be Happy" opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre with five grand song hits and the screen's new song and romance team. Tony Martin and Leah Ray, popular young favourites of the air waves who made delightful romantic combination when they were first teamed in the Jane Wither picture "The Holy Terror" get their first romantic leads in "Sing and be Happy" with a cast that includes Joan Davis, Helen Westley, Allan Lane and Dixie Dunbar. A lively musical expose of rivalry between two advertising agencies seeking a large radio account, "Sing and be Happy" presents Tony as a barnstorming orchestra leader who is persuaded by his father, Berton Churchill and Andrew Tombes head rival agencies angling for the Henty Pickle account, controlled by Helen Westley. Tombes' daughter Leah Ray, is working on ideas for that, but unknown to her or to her father Allan Lane is stealing their ideas and selling them to Churchill as his own. The nonchalant Tony has no great aptitude for business, but he has a distinct aptitude for Leah, whom he knew in college. She however points out Lane, his rival for her affections, as an example of young man making good and when Tony butts in on her roadhouse date with Lane, and later stages a sit-down love strike in her home, she announces her determination to Marry Lane. Tony learns of Lane's treachery just as Leah steps to the microphone to sing in an audition for the programme, unaware that the rival agency has planted hecklers in the audience to sing off-key. Tony taking in the situation, leaps to the platform and turns the audition into a radio community sing, with the impromptu programme landing the account. James Tinling directed "Sing and be Happy" from the original screen play by Ben Marks, Lou Breslow and John Patrick. Milton H. Feld was associate producer. Song hits composed by Sidney Clare and Harry Akst for the film include "What a Beautiful Beginning" "Travelin' Light", "When I Hear You Tell me You Love Me", "Pickles and the title song" "Sing and be Happy".

'UNDER THE RED ROBE'

At The Palace

All the thrills of those adventurous days when man dared all for love live again in "Under The Red Robe", an exciting, swashbuckling romance starring Conrad Veidt and Annabella, which has come to the Palace this week. A colourful and epic photoplay, this Twentieth Century-Fox production is based on the unforgetable story by Stanley Jr. Weyman, a best-seller for many years. In its current screen incarnation, it stands out as the greatest adventure of an adventurous era, and a magnificent romance that set a million hearts aflame.

In this tale of scarlet intrigue that threatens a throne, Conrad Veidt, acclaimed as one of the greatest actors Europe ever produced, plays the dashing, audacious adventurer, Gil de Beraut, whose sword strikes terror to the hearts of men, and whose smile brings love to the hearts of women. Annabella, the lovely actress, wins new laurels as the radiant and charming Lady Marguerite, rapturously in love, and unaware that her ardour can destroy a throne. And there is Raymond Massey, noted stage actor, as Richelieu, the hated, the revered, the courted, the feared, who conspired with the heart and lives of lovers, to become the power behind on empire.

"OKAY FOR SOUND"

At The Excelsior

The fame of the Palladium's Gang is by no means confined to the Metropolis Here then is a grand and exhilarating show which brings those infectious clowns to every screen in the Kingdom whether it be the largest scale super or the smallest village picture hall. Wherever the patron goes to see at the Excelsior this week "Okay for Sound" he—or she—will get eighty-six odd minutes of grand and glorious fun, interspersed with massive song and dance presentations and individual terpsichorean virtuosity in the safest vaudevillian manner. Though the crazy Gang—Messrs. Flanagan, Allen, Nervo, Knox, Naughton and Gold—are seldom off the screen, there are of course, less facetious moments when the Sherman Fisher Girls, Peter Dawson, or Lucienne and Ashour contribute their vocal or physical quota to ease off the strain of incessant laughter.

Though "Okay for Sound" is really a screen adaptation of the immensely successful Palladium show—with the same cast—it is infinitely more acceptable as entertainment, for not only is it compact and shorn of all superfluities but the directness and intimacy of the screen medium—Messrs. Marriot Edgar and Val Gest have made an excellent and lively job of the script—bringing one right to the point of the gag and keep the eye entertained rather than distracted. The stage presentations and fooling are woven into a facetious story, which, whilst funny, is irrelevant, which introduces the Crazy Sextette as street musicians who get into a bankrupt studio in the guise of City financiers. There they wreak havoc. ruin all the takes, drive director and his yes-men to walk out, and then make a film of their own which of course has its premiere and puts Hyman Goldberger back into financial circulation—even if it puts 'them' back to the 'Labour Exchange!'

As already suggested, there is interwoven with the fun plenty of eye and ear appeal. Among these one must record a spirited plantation scene with some exhilarating dancing by the "Three Little Words," some amazing acrobatics by a dancing team, Patricia Bowman's graceful rhythms, Peter Dawson's essentially English vocalism and a stirring naval presentation contrived and edited on the most inventive and breezy lines. Best of the musical numbers—well handled by Louis Levy's Orchestra —and a service band—are "Okay for Sound" itself, "Free" and the climatic naval number.

LADY LINLITHGOW PRAISES 'TUKARAM'

Striking proof of the universal appeal of Prabhat's "Tukaram", has come from an unexpected high quarter.

On reading the newspaper reports that the film was adjudged at the Venice International Exhibition as one of the three best pictures of the world. Lady Linlithgow ordered a special copy of the film for private screening at Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Her Excellency was so pleased with the picture, that she sent a special message to the producers, in appreciation of it. Lady Linlithgow said:

"I enjoyed "Tukaram" very much and was much impressed by the photography. The acting in all cases I thought was extraordinarily good and the music delightful".

Major Maxwell, comptroller of the Viceregal Household, who was one of the party that saw the film, also wrote to the producers, expressing his delight, and added:

"I thought the photography excellent, and I might say it is the first time I have really enjoyed Indian music".

"Tukaram" has now entered its fiftieth continuous week at the Central Talkies in Girgaum, in addition to its numerous suburban releases. For instance, it is now in its sixteenth week at Kohinoor, Dadar. Very soon, it will complete a whole year at the Central—an undreamt of record of which the producers, directors, stars and all those who helped to make the picture are justly proud.

Dianna Durbin, Universal Star will be with Leopold Stokowski in "One Hundred Men And A Girl"

"Okay For Sound" at the Excelsior this week.

"Michael Strogoff" at the Broadway Talkies.

"King Of Gamblers" with Claire Trevor, Lloyd Nolan at the Pathe this week.

Dorothy Bartlam

Miss DOROTHY BARTLAM, winner of the "Daily Mail" Beauty Competition, and now famous as a British film and stage star, is a thorough believer in the systematic development of beauty.

She says, "That well-known saying 'my face is my fortune' is literally true in my case. The glaring lights of the film studio are merciless in their exposure of a neglected skin. That is why I take the utmost pains with my skin. My career and my happiness depend on it.

.....

The modern woman has made a science of beauty culture. She knows that with a little effort she can possess that most charming of all possessions, a really lovely skin. I have found in my own case that a series of beauty exercises regularly carried out is a sure way of keeping my complexion always lovely. Let me give you a tip Send for the Oatine Beauty Book. It was really a tremendous help to me and I know you will find it so too."

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Start using VIVALINE Hair Oil to-day. VIVALINE restores grey hair to its natural colour permanently and gently like nature. Rs. 3 large bottle for advanced greyness. Re. 1-12 small Three bottles (Full Course) Post free.
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One Wolfe's Schnapps a day for your Health's Sake

And—in case you forget—Always keep a bottle in the house

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Cairo Letter

PROHIBITION IN EGYPT

Govt. Out To Make It Complete Success

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The second phase in the prohibition drive in Egypt has just been reached.

The Government has prepared a scheme whereby they will be able to make the prohibition a complete success in the country. An order will be issued shortly by the Ministry of Health, prohibiting the sale of liquor from any private or public places, except a very few hotels.

The sale of liquor to persons under 18 years will be entirely prohibited, so that the Egyptian youth may be rid of the drinking habit; the youths will also be not allowed to attend any amusements during the nights.

ANTI-GAS MEASURE.

The Egyptian Government has issued an order that at the end of the week, they switch off all the lights in the public thoroughfares, etc., for thirty minutes every other night, as an experimental measure to try anti-gas measures, so that the Egyptian public may be trained to face any emergency of attacks of poison gas.

HIGH COURT DECISION

Compensation Order In Election Petition

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the application made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act against the order of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in the applicant's petition challenging the election of Mr. Alarakhia in the 'B' Ward (Mandvi) Municipal bye-election.

The election petition was made by Mr. Shamdasani under section 35A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act

DEPOSIT OF RS. 500.

The Chief Judge, in dismissing the petition, made an order, under section 35A of the Civil Procedure Code, directing Mr. Shamdasani to pay Rs 500 as compensation to Mr. Alarakhia.

Mr. Shamdasani later applied to the Chief Judge to stay the execution of the order regarding compensation. That application having failed, Mr. Shamdasani paid Rs. 500 to the Registrar of the Small Causes Court on the term that the amount was not to be handed over to Mr. Alarakhia until a certain date.

The applicant then took the present proceedings in the High Court, under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, for an order on the Registrar and the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court not to enforce the payment of compensation money.

JUDGMENT

Their lordships, in their judgment, observed that there were a good many objections to the present application. However, they did not think it necessary to go into the merits of the matter, because the applicant and Mr. Alarakhia had very sensibly come to terms, according to which Mr. Alarakhia was to be paid Rs. 250 for his costs, out of the amount of Rs. 500.

JUDGE'S POWERS

Their lordships, however, desired to say that they must not be taken as agreeing with the reasoning and opinion of the Chief Judge when he dealt with the application for execution.

As at present advised, their lordships were clearly of opinion that the Chief Judge, acting under the Municipal Act, was a 'persona designata', that is, he was not acting as a Judge, although he was given certain powers of a Judge, and that the powers of awarding compensation under section 35A of the Civil Procedure Code could not be available to the Judge in the proceedings like the present under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Retrenchment In Dhrangadra

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHRANGADRA, (By Mail.)

The attention of the Maharaja is focused on the reforms to be shortly introduced in the State and after the inquiry is over the reforms will come into effect, probably, in January. First the post of the Accountant-General will be filled by the Accounts Officer. The resignation of the present Political Secretary will be accepted on the expiry of his tenure of office and would be filled by an officer not drawing more than Rs. 250. A retrenchment of 20 per cent. in the salaries of the officers drawing more than Rs. 100 will come into operation from January 1, 1938, while those drawing less than Rs. 35 will get an increase of 12 1/2 per cent.

Another reform is for entrusting the Municipality to the subjects with full powers to do business within its jurisdiction.

Ancient Vedic Culture

Hinduism Compared To Banyan Tree

(From Our Correspondent)
ANKLESWAR, (By Mail)

A meeting of Shri Shukdeo Young Association was held at Shri Shukdeo Mandir Hall, last Sunday. The Secretary read the letters from Mr. H. C. Tarkas and Mr. R. C. Kapadia and announced that a contribution of Rs. 15 for the New Year was received from Pushpawanti Matulal Vankda, Lilawati Marfatia and Shri Shukdeo Shreyas Sadhak Mandal, Bombay.

Shri Bhattacharya Maharaj, a well-known Sanskrit Scholar and Saint, was specially invited for the occasion. His was a very learned speech with a lot of references made to the Vedic Text and other scriptures. He admired the ancient vedic culture and traced the history of civilization from the beginning to the present times and compared the Hindu religion with a big Banian Tree with many branches and leaves, and asserted that no differences of sects and schools of thought can create divisions in the original vedic creed. He then proceeded to commend the cow worship of the Hindus and strongly advocated the cause of the protection of Cows and strongly argued out his beliefs.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

in 1914. Alone in the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan were built 16,725 new schools; 2,941 in towns and 13,784 in the villages. The number of engineers and technicians has risen from 92,000 in 1928 to 580,000 in 1937. The total of railway lines has risen to 85,000 kilometers, that of the tractors used in agricultural production to 356,000.

In the old Russia there were 14 towns with a population of over 100,000; in the Soviet Union there are to-day 75 such towns. Moscow, the capital of the Union, has developed from a city with a population of 1.6 million in 1913 to one of nearly 6 millions at present.

Roumanian King In Czechoslovakia

The King of Roumania has just left Czechoslovakia after spending a couple of days in the country as the guest of President Benes. Although the visit was in the nature of a private one, it is known that important political discussions took place while King Carol was in Czechoslovakia. "Lidovy Noviny," the important Czech daily which is considered as standing close to Dr. Benes, states that conversations affirmed well the stability of Roumanian-Czechoslovakian understanding. Understandings between States are maintained when there exist common interests for them and when there is recognition of the military significance of a partner. Czechoslovakia is seen as a valued partner, apart from having a well developed defence force and holding good economic stability, especially in the light of its highly advanced industrial organization. It is, in fact, its inclusion that gives a strong weight and significance to the Little Entente.

Indo-Czechoslovak Society

The Indo-Czechoslovak Society, it is understood, has decided to extend its activities within the scope of its aim of promoting cultural and economic contacts between India and Czechoslovakia. The work of the Society in the past has not been without good results. It is proposed now to hold more regularly and often meetings and social gatherings and put on a more permanent basis the scheme of teaching important modern Indian languages. To strengthen the activities of the Society a bigger committee has been elected, with Professor Dr. Lesny, the eminent Indologist, continuing as President, an office which he has occupied with keenness and enthusiasm ever since the formation of the Society. The Director of the Pistany Spa has just offered important concessions to members of the Society visiting the Spa and such concessions are also expected from certain other Spas, reflecting an interest in the organization. The next meeting of the Society is to be held this week. An important item at this gathering will be an exhibition of Indian dances by Mrs. Strakaty, whose husband was for long Commercial Counsellor at the Czechoslovak Consulate in Bombay. Mrs. Strakaty is an accomplished and ardent exponent of Indian dancing of the Udaya Shankar school. It is to be hoped that the work of the Society will find also a good and active interest from India.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived at Jodhpur yesterday evening. He was met by a number of local Congressmen at the State hotel and left for Europe this morning.

Baroda Letter

Sugar Factory To Be Opened In December

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA: Nov. 15.

The Gaekwar Sugar Works and Distillery at Gandevi will start work from about the beginning of December. Its Secretary Sjt. Ishwardas Nemani has suggested a scheme for forming an association of farmers growing sugarcane. The factory has given good impetus to the growth of sugar in Navsari District.

Mr. Newham, Hazur Kamdar, has come from England and has taken over the charge.

"CO-OPERATOR'S DAY"

It has been decided to observe the "Co-operator's Day" on the 3rd of January next in the whole State.

A VILLAGE UPLIFT ASSCN.

A Village Uplift Association has been formed in village Ranapura in Karjan Taluka.

MALARIA CASES.

Malaria cases are increasing day by day in Baroda City. It is, therefore, essential to take all precautionary measures to check its growth

THE 1937-'38 STATE BUDGET.

The 1937-'38 State Budget Estimates show an income of Rs. 252 lakhs, while the expenditure stands at Rs. 225 lakhs, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 27 lakhs.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The General Secretary of Baroda Praja Mandal has issued an appeal to the people of the State to enrol themselves as volunteers for the Haripura session of the Congress.

KARNATAK AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Two Preliminary Shows To Be Held

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Karnatak Agricultural Show which will be inaugurated by His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay on the 17th January 1938 at Belgaum. The Show will last for ten days. The Executive Committee of the show is trying to make it as attractive and instructive as possible with the help of various Sub-Committees.

There will be about 23 Sections: Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock are some of them. To facilitate cultivators are breeders in all parts of the Karnatak and neighbouring States to take part in the Show by exhibiting their good animals, it is decided to hold in the first instance, two "Preliminary" Shows in the chief cattle centres.

A preliminary show for the 'Khillar' and 'Krishna Valley' breeds will be held at 'Athni' (Belgaum District) on 3rd and 4th January. 1938. A preliminary Show for the 'Amrit Mahal' breed will be held at Hosaritti (Dharwar District) on 28th and 29th November 1937. In these preliminary cattle shows five best animals in each class in each breed will be selected by experienced Judges and these will be eligible for free transport to the show grounds at Belgaum. They will be judged, however, again during the show at Belgaum and prizes awarded.

LABOUR BILLS BEFORE TRAVANCORE COUNCIL

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 19.

The forthcoming Assembly Session will be devoted mainly to legislative business which includes the consideration of a number of official labour bills, proposed legislation for registration of allopathic medical practitioners and establishment of the Travancore Medical Council and the bill consolidating and revising the company law in the state.

A non-official member has given notice of a resolution expressing no-confidence in the Deputy President Mr. T. M. Verghese.

Any member has the right to move for the removal of the Deputy President from office but such removal cannot be finally, operative without the concurrence of the Government. It is understood that if the no-confidence motion is pressed, it will come up for discussion on November 25.

A non-official resolution recommending that for the purpose of assisting the Dewan in administrative matters, an Executive Council consisting of not less than four members elected by the legislature be constituted immediately has been disallowed, as also another non-official resolution suggesting that steps should be taken for immediate establishment of responsible Government within the state.—A. P.

Rajasevasakta M. Machaiya, Chief Conservator of Forests, will represent the Mysore State at the All-India Forestry Conference to be held at New Delhi on December 9 and 10. He will be assisted by Dr. M. N. Ramaswami and Dr. S. A. Kabir, Forest Research Officers.

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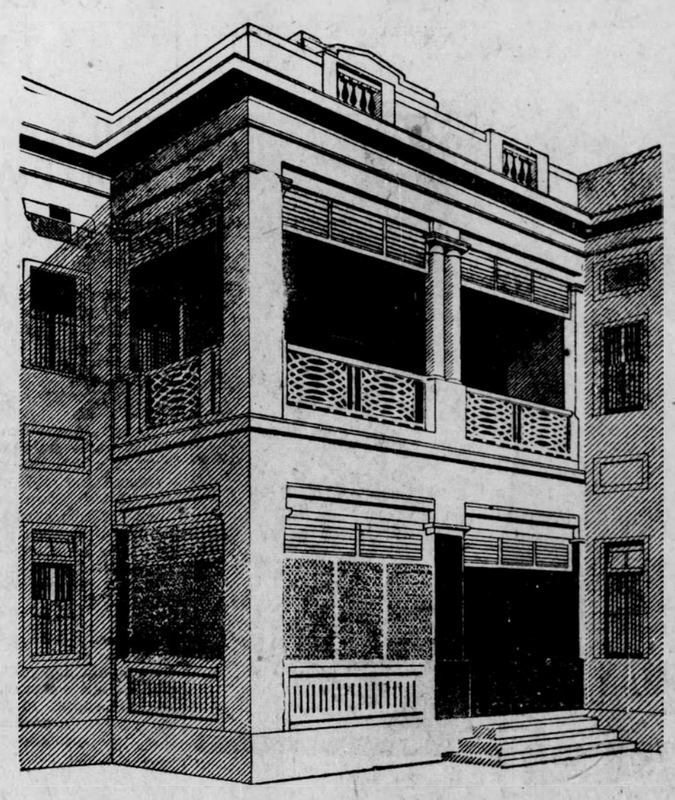

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The Duke & Duchess Of Windsor

WILL THEY EVER SET FOOT AGAIN IN BRITAIN?

(From A Special Correspondent)
LONDON (By Air Mail)

Stories to the effect that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have decided never to return to England turn out—on careful investigation, which is more than you can say for most stories on the subject printed locally—to be untrue being

either honest misunderstanding of the true position, natural enough in the environment of that queer embittered little sub-Court which has collected itself around the ex-King of England or "kites" flown by publicity men of this kind and that, who think that such a thought has only to be uttered for a large volume of opinion in England to rise up and say "perish the thought."

Duchess' 800 Letters A Day

The publicity men in question, and for all we know the Duke himself, appear to have been influenc somewhat by the Duc. accounts and analysis of the letters received from England during the past few weeks. The Duchess claims the letters are showing a pickup in sympathy, not to mention that highly elastic Anglo-British conception "good taste." She gets, or was getting according to herself, a couple of weeks ago around eight hundred per day. She reads them all. They used to be predominantly letters full of the most inbecile abuse apparently from people who thought they had at least a couple of Bishops behind them in letting themselves go for once. In the peculiar circumstances of the Windsor household these letters were, it seems, for quite a while taken as a serious indication of the "state of public opinion" much in the same way as some people imagine that if they hear a man in the Paris Metro cursing the Government a "wave of hostility to the Front Populaire" is sweeping Paris.

Quite recently there has been a change, which means exactly as little as the first phase, though it seems the Windsors do not know that. The change is so considerable that it has aroused, at least in the mind of the Duchess, the idea that after all the return to England will not be nearly as difficult as it once looked. On the basis of this idea, which, may be was just an idea in her mind which she was too unguarded to conceal from the immediate entourage—including some people of whom it is only fair to say that they would be dangerous if they were not idiotic. It is they who, with typical "slyness" imagine that the thing to do about it is to put out a lot of stories saying they are never coming back in the hope that everyone will say 'Oh! but you simply must come back!' And the fact is, they think they will get back.

Typical of the present Court's anxiety, is their decision to "try to be nice to the papers." They have appointed a new publicity man, who even talks to the press a thing which the former one thought most of the time below his dignity. And whereas when the late Edward VIII went to South Wales certain American reporters were excluded from accompanying him and even arrested—after they had got into the forbidden area by the simple device of cutting the Crown off a piece of official Post Office Stationery and waving it in the faces of the alert but impressionable South Wales police—when the Duke of Kent went touring the other day a whole crew of publicity men and reporters was invited to go along, including the representatives of the very newspapers whose men got arrested the last time.

Trip To Germany

Friends of the Duke, meantime, are putting on a big drive to support the theory that when he went to Germany he just went for a bit of a walk, or for the air or something; at any rate quite unconnected with Nazi propaganda. This is entirely nonsense. The trip was originally arranged through an agent of the Bedaux family in Hungary, who fixed the whole thing up with the Germans quite some little time before it was officially announced. A butler in the Ducal household who got the news and caused it to leak to the Rothermere press. Even so, the thing might have been cancelled, if the British Ambassador in Berlin had not fastened on the affair as a first rate piece of what he conceived would turn out to be good pro-Nazi propaganda first in the United States and then in Britain and collaborated with Ribbentrop, to insure the trip coming off. The fact that neither Ribbentrop, nor Sir Neville Henderson know the first thing about what is and is not likely to affect American opinion favourably is neither here nor there. They even thought that the backing of pro-Nazi Mr. Hearst would assist the plan, being apparently ignorant of the deplorable effect on the voting which Mr. Hearst's solicited and unsolicited backing has always had on every political candidate he has ever supported.

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RETURNING PROSPERITY

Lesser Jobless In 13 Countries: I. L. O. Quarterly Statistics

GENEVA, (By Mail.)

World employment and unemployment statistics for the third quarter of 1937 disclose that in nearly all countries industry is rapidly absorbing the bulk of the unemployed.

RETURNING PROSPERITY

Thirteen countries, the employment statistics show, now have more persons in jobs than at the peak of the prosperity period in 1929. On a basis of 1929 equaling 100. Estonia has 149.4 per cent.; Denmark, 136.9; the Union of South Africa, 132.7; Japan, 127.8; Sweden, 119.3; Latvia, 116.8; Finland, 115.5; Yugoslavia 114.5; Great Britain, 113.2; Hungary, 107.2; Norway, 107.0; Italy, 106.1; and Canada, 100.7.

Percentages given for other countries are Belgium, 96.8; Poland 91.1; Belgium, 90.6; the Netherlands, 81.4. France, 80.7; Switzerland, 79.0; Luxemburg, 78.2; and the United States 97.1 per cent.

The statistics show that, compared with the corresponding period of 1936, unemployment declined during the third quarter of this year in all but three countries—Denmark, Finland and Yugoslavia. In those the increase was almost negligible.

In making public the statistics, officials of the International Labour Office cautioned that since the method of compiling them varies from country to country, they can only be treated as showing the trends of employment and unemployment and not as accurate measurements.

WOMEN AS PEACE TEACHERS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr Kedarnath Das Gupta, General Secretary, of the World Fellowship of Faiths addressing the Sixth International Montessori Congress at Copenhagen, said:

Whatever may be the outcome of negotiations for world peace—one thing is certain, that we must find a different method for the realisation of peace and happiness. Men in the past and the present failed to keep war out of the world. Our hope now lies with the new generation and women.

The wars in the past were all creations of men, women had no responsibility in starting them Why not then let the women have a greater share in the management of the public affairs in the world to-day?

The Census report of the population shows that there are more women than men in the world. It is the law of democracy that the majority should rule. Many men of thought hold the view that women are superior to men in the power of the heart. The mah of intellect can be a villain but he who has a good heart can never harm anybody

In 35 years of my public life, I have come in close contact with several great women leaders, who were all members of our organisation. Among them were the late Jane Adams, the late Dr. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Rev. Doctor Maude Royden of England; the English Actress, Dame Sybil Thorndike: Mrs. Franklin D Roosevelt, Dr. Maria Montessori. They are all as great in their particular sphere of action as any man of their time.

I am very happy that the World Fellowship of Faiths has elected a woman as its International Director. Mr. Clarence Gasque, of Los Angeles, London and Paris, who has brought new light to our great movement.

An excellent book "Women in World History", has been written by Miss E. M. White, of London, and I recommend everyone to read it.

Among the peace workers to-day there are more women than men. I believe more than ever before that if women take the lead in world affairs they can make the ideal of peace real. In 20 years' time a new generation could be brought up by them, who would know that war is a crime against humanity.

The world is spending millions in scientific training for war. Can Peace be obtained without any scientific training? I therefore wish to put before you, the idea of starting an experimental scientific training college for women to educate children for world peace.

The following resolution was passed:

That the Sixth International Montessori Congress, assembled in Copenhagen, recommend that, Madame Dr Maria Montessori establish special classes to train Mothers and Women Teachers to give peace education to children.

Dr. Maria Montessori observed that the plan was very practicable and she agreed to prepare a course of ten lectures on the subject.

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Our Cairo Letter

Morocco Disturbance Goes On Unabated

BAN ON MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS

Egyptian Loan For Hedjaz—Toll Of Damascus Floods—Plight Of Saud's Adviser

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CAIRO, (By Mail).

Fresh news received from Morocco goes to show that the disturbances are still continuing unabated, or rather they are on the increase. A large number of Arab leaders have been put under arrest in this connection.

Demonstrators' Demand

The demonstrators go about the City carrying placards containing slogans like: "The hungry and the thirsty demand justice". A huge proportion of these are old men or the poor who are in dire distress and are in immediate need of succour.

Ban On Meetings

The authorities have issued orders banning holding of any public meetings or any other kind of gatherings in the mosques throughout the country.

TOLL OF DAMASCUS FLOODS

The Syrian Government notifies in an official communique that the last Damascus floods have caused enormous loss; a thousand people have died, damage has been valued at ten million francs, and 800 metres of railway line has been breached.

PLIGHT OF SAUD'S ADVISER

Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, Private Adviser to King Ibn Saud, who had proceeded recently to Syria in connection with the arrangement for a mutual friendship pact between the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Syria, was reported to have fallen a victim to the devastating Damascus floods. But fortunately he was able to escape by climbing up a tree and remaining there for a night and a day. The Sheikh has now arrived back in Mecca.

IRAN-IRAQ TREATY

The Hon. Mr. Samee Khan, Foreign Minister of Iran, has arrived in Baghdad on an official visit. It is understood that his mission is in connection with the signing of a new Treaty between Iran and Iraq, especially clarifying the issue of their frontier. and other important factors.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE

The Government of Egypt has sent invitations to seventy-two countries inviting them to participate in the International Wireless Conference to be held in Cairo in February next year.

LOAN FOR HEDJAZ

The Egyptian Government will place before the Parliament a Bill for sanctioning a loan of hundred thousand pounds to the Hedjaz Government, no interest being charged, and the loan to be "recovered" in ten annual instalments of £10,000 by deducting that sum from the annual donation the Egyptian Government is making to the Hedjaz Government.

The amount will be utilised by the Hedjaz Government for the immediate installation of electric lighting and for the proper supply of water in Mecca, and other modern conveniences, especially during the period of the Haj ceremony, when hundreds of thousands of pilgrims visit the City.

INFIRMARY FOR EGYPT

The Egyptian Government will also place before the Parliament the scheme for maintaining a big institution for the assistance and upkeep of the maimed people in the country.

The authorities have already ordered the compilation of statistics of all the maimed persons in Egypt, so that when the list is completed, the Government can make arrangements for helping these unfortunate people, who are unable, due to their deformity, to take to any vocation or occupation, and thus are denied of a proper livelihood.

BRITISH OFFICIALS

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador to the Royal Egyptian Court, who was on leave, returned to Cairo.

Sir George Stewart Symms, the Governor-General of Soudan, was given a reception in Cairo on his arrival in the Egyptian capital on his way to the Soudan.

ORTHODOXY STILL HOLDS THE FIELD

Harijan Hostel For Baroda

The Gujarat Harijan Board completed its fifth year on the 30th October 1937. It held two meetings in the course of the year, of which one was attended by Sjt. A. V. Thakkar. the President.

TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The important event of the year was the holding of a teachers' training class for four weeks in October, 1936. The Provincial Sangh of Kathiawar was also invited. Over and above giving the teachers useful lessons in the art of teaching various subjects, three hours a day were always devoted to spinning. An opportunity was also taken to arrange a talk of these teachers with Gandhiji, who happened to visit Gujarat during that time to preside over the Gujarati Literary Conference.

The Board resolved not to open new separate schools as far as possible, and it was also resolved to devote more energy to get the Harijan children admitted into the common schools. There was serious opposition in some villages in Broach district, to allow Harijans equal status in common schools amicable settlement was made in two cases, while at a third place called Digus, the district school board closed the school as the caste people would not allow entry to Harijan children

167 boys and girls have been admitted in common schools in the course of the year.

VELCHAND BANKER HARIJAN ASHRAM

The construction of the Velchand Banker Harijan Ashram is another important work of the Sangh. The Harijan students studying in various institutions in Baroda city, had no facility to board and to lodge together, and were put to much difficulty the Baroda Sangh has constructed a big hostel, which can accommodate nearly fifty students.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BOOKS. ETC.

Books worth Rs. 64,813 have been given to 354 boys and girls, cloth and soaps worth Rs. 317-14-0 have been given to 233 and 445 boys respectively. 221 scholarships. (including nine for technical course) worth Rs. 2873-10-2 have been awarded to boys and girls.

Impetus is being given to education of girls by providing small scholarships for them in primary classes. The Sangh has spent Rs. 83-8-9 during the year under report

EDUCATION IN WORKSHOP.

The Khadi Saranjam Department, Sabarmati engages nearly 40 Harijans men and women in the workshop, arrangement has been made to give them education of three "R's during their period of work. Special attention is being given to the education of sweeper boys in our separate schools.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

Two more co-operative societies for municipal employees have been started at Padra and Anand. The Total number of co-operative societies and stores under management of the Sangh is six.

Representations have been made to some other municipalities for starting co-operative credit societies. Employment of Harijans as Talatis (Revenue clerks) and peons is increasing. Two more candidates have been admitted as Talatis and half a dozen Harijans are employed as peons.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Forty families of Harijan in 14 villages affected by severe famine in Panch-Mahals district, were helped by the Zalod-Dohad Sangh by giving them employment in basket making nearly 21,000 baskets were made and sold to the P. W. D. on behalf of the Bhangis.

HOUSING AND WELLS.

The Sangh made a start by building four houses (Chawl) for scavengers at Nadiad at a cost of Rs. 1,300, secured as donations. The municipality also has built two houses. The programme of construction of cement wells, and wells of bricks was in progress. The Board has constructed 50 wells and repaired 10 wells and the platforms of 33 wells were built.

RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL.

One temple at Karadi in Surat district has been opened by caste Hindus for Harijans with full concurrence of the local people and the Board has secured nearly Rs. 150 for giving aid to another temple at Gotha in Baroda State. Attempts were made by the Christian Missionaries to render some help to Harijans who had some difficulty with caste people in some of the villages in Ahmedabad district.

SPECIAL WORK IN AHMEDABAD CITY.

Special mention must be made of the work in Ahmedabad City. The city has a large population of Bhangis, employed and unemployed, our special worker looks to the interests of these people in various directions; and he is very useful in getting redress from major and minor troubles, that the Bhangis have to encounter in the course of their service.

PROMINENT PERSONS' VISITS.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru visited Ahmedabad and the latter Baroda also and saw the work of the Sangh being done in those cities. Mrs. Nehru also addressed meetings at Ahmedabad and Baroda. Dinbandhu C. F. Andrews addressed the successors of Ahmedabad and saw Harijan Mohallas also.

SANGH'S WORKERS IN PRO-ASSEMBLY.

Two Harijan workers of the Sangh, have been elected as members of the Bombay Legisiative Assembly. Both of them are now honorary workers of the Sangh.

EXPENDITURE OF SANGH.

Total consolidated expenditure of the Sangh during the year was:

Rs. 3,353-6-3	Administration.
384-6-8	Propaganda.
37,848-5-6	Welfare.
Rs. 41,586-2-5.	

The accounts of the year ending on 30-10-1936 were audited and passed by Messrs. Naushir Marfatia and Co. honorary auditors.

Baroda Letter

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, (By Mail).

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda has issued orders that the Commerce Department of the State should collect all information regarding commercial tendencies and regulations prevailing in State in order to collate them into a systematic form to act as a guidance or reference book.

A DRAWN MATCH

The cricket match played at Petlad between Parikh Eleven and Pirana Club of Ahmedabad ended in a draw. Mr. Dushayanta Mehta of Baroda Bank captured 13 wickets for 30 runs for the local team in both the innings.

Medical Research Conference At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15,
(By Mail).

Arrangements are now being completed for the 15th Conference of Medical Research Workers which will be held in the Conference Room of the Imperial Secretariat from the 29th November to the 4th December 1937 under the chairmanship of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Beside those research workers who receive grants from the Association, the Conference will be attended by the administrative heads of the Provincial Medical and Public Health Departments, by delegates from the Army and Railway Medical Services and others. The main subjects for discussion by the Conference will be malaria, nutrition, tuberculosis, rabies, cholera, maternity and child welfare, leprosy and plague. —United Press.

Hindu Sabha Condemns Communal Award

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 15.

Kunwar Chand Karan Sarda advocate Ajmer addressed a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Reception Committee Hindu Mahasabha Ahmedabad in the Premabhai Hall, on the 14th evening. Seth Haridas Acharatial, Mill Agent, presided. During his speech he emphasised Hindu Sanga rather than Hindu Mahasabha, an antinational and an anti-Congress body. He condemned the communal award, exhorted the public to join the Reception Committee Sessions on the 30th, 31st of December and 1st January, 1938. Brahmacharinis Aryakanaya Mahavidyalaya Baroda showed physical feats, music, archery, which were much appreciated.

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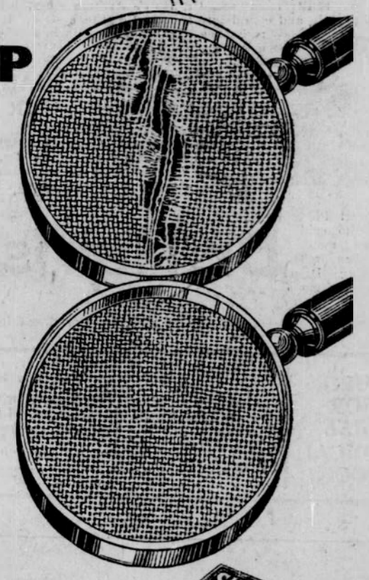

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The bottom illustration is taken from an enlarged photograph showing a fabric after correct washing with Sunlight Soap. You see the fabric is like new—the threads still perfect.

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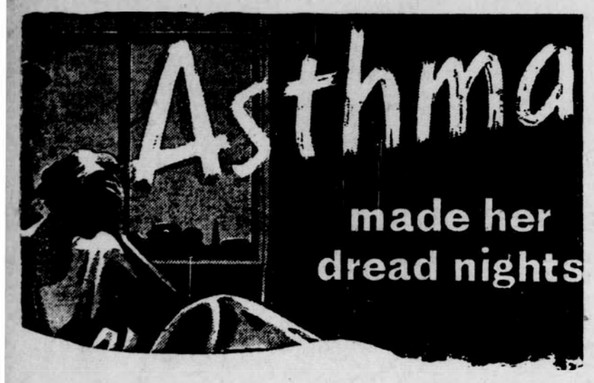

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Potentialities Of Mahatma's Scheme

Plea For Its Acceptance After Mature Consideration

PROF. SHAH DOUBTS IF EDUCATION COULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING

The following are further speeches made in the Educational Conference at Wardha:—

MOULVI ABDUL HUQ SAHEB said we should also provide for the education of boys before they were seven years old.

DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN said for all the seven years the children would be taught through one subject, but different aspects of it would appeal to different boys, with the result that we should have to have literary, mathematical, technical special courses for two or three years after the seven years' course.

SHRIMATI SAUDAMINI MEHTA (who was allowed to speak in Gujarati) said the State should not grudge the expenditure on education, for it was the duty of the State to educate its children. She said children needed food more than education and the State ought to provide for atleast one meal for the children.

PROF. K. T. SHAH said it was no use deluding oneself that education could be self-supporting. If there was free service, those who gave the free service would be paid from elsewhere. Ultimately all the expense was borne by the nation. It was all right to a certain extent to emphasize manual work, but it should not be forgotten that the present age was a machine-age. The question was not of increasing our production but of equitable distribution of wealth. Then there was the question of giving boys material free, marketing it free and so on, giving rise to unequal competition with professional artisans. The ideal state of things visualized under the proposal could come, if there was a complete boycott of all foreign goods and an embargo against all machine-made articles. That was an impossibility. All industry would have to be nationalized and socialized. It was idle, and even improper, to make education self-supporting. Above all whatever was done should be properly planned.

SJT. TIJARE (Principal, Tilak Vidyalaya, Nagpur) said he could make education easily self-supporting. He would go further. If the Education Minister would share half of his salary with him, he could out of that run 50 schools.

PRINCIPAL OF KHAMGAON NATIONAL SCHOOL welcomed the proposal but he did not know whether proposal to give four hours to manual training and one hour to theoretical training would be acceptable.

SJT. BHAGAWAT suggested starting of experiments in a few selected villages, and he could say from his own experience that they would succeed.

HON. DR. SYED MAHMUD said Gandhiji had laid down a most fundamental proposition in that we were made to realise what kind of citizens we were to turn out. He was doubtful whether the whole of the seven years' education could be made self-supporting. The State would have to go in for some expenditure at least.

SJT. BALUBHAI THAKORE (Joint Principal, Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad) said he was sure manual training would stimulate in the children power of observation and exactness, but he did not know how it could be made popular in urban schools.

GANDHIJI

In the afternoon Gandhiji opened the session with answering some of the criticisms. Takli was not the only thing, but that was the only thing which could be universalised. There was paper-making, gur-making from palms, and so on. It would be the function of the Ministers to find out what handicraft would suit what school best. He would warn those who were enamoured of the machine that there was every danger of men being turned into machines with the emphasis on the machine. For those who wanted to live under the machineage his scheme would be useless, but he would also tell them that it would be impossible to keep villagers alive by means of machines. Where there were 300 million living machines, it was idle to think of bringing in new dead machinery. Dr. Zakir Husain was not right when he said that the scheme was educationally sound, irrespective of the ideological background. A lady who knew the project method was visiting Gandhiji the other day, and she said that there was a vast difference between the project method and Gandhiji's scheme. But he would not ask them to accept the scheme without conviction. If our own people acted on the square, there would be no slaves but perfect artisans produced from these schools. Any labour taken from the children should certainly be worth two pice an hour.

But he warned them against accepting anything out of their regard for him. He was near death's door and would not dream of thrusting anything down people's throats. The scheme must be accepted after full and mature consideration so that it may not have to be given up in a little while. He agreed with Prof. Shah that a State was not worth anything which could not provide for its unemployed. But providing doles was not the solution of unemployment. He would provide every one of them with work and give them food if not money. God did not create us to eat, drink and be merry but to earn our bread in the sweat of our brow.

VINOBA (Head of the old Satyagrahashram at Wardha and now of the Nalwadi Ashram) was next invited to speak. He said the proposition that primary education should be free and self-supporting had seemed to him to be self-evident the moment he read it. It may not be a new thing, as they were told that morning, but it was presented in a new light. He was sure that all the ills of the world sprang from man having given up manual work, and the revolutionary proposal would cancel the ills at a stroke. But it was no use giving one's verbal assent to the proposition that manual training is necessary. What Gandhiji meant was that manual training and education were one and inseparable. Goody goody talk of manual training was not going to be of much avail whilst man went on planning schemes for getting rid of manual work. The Westerners might have accepted manual training as a part of their curricula, but they were exploiting nations, and manual training did not for them mean freedom from exploitation. When the speaker went to the villages he found what self-supporting education meant. In Japan children of poor agriculturists were exempted from compulsory education. In India we should have to exempt all children, which only meant that all those children should be rendered earning units if they and their parents were to live. One might or might not call the institutions schools, but they were a crying necessity.

Sjt. Vinoba had an industrial home where boys from four to five miles were coming to do their eight hours' spinning between 7 to 11 and 1 to 5. They had to leave home early morning, and to give them their day's meal their mothers had to get up at a very early morning hour. When the speaker examined the life they led, he found enough to learn therefrom. Legislation making education compulsory would not solve the problem. The problem would be solved only when we enabled the children at the end of seven years to add substantially to the income of the home. The whole school atmosphere had to be revolutionised—the children's books, their posture, their way of walking and talking, and so on. Most schools were nothing but dusty and dirty floors. It was absurd to suggest that the schoolmasters would be slave-drivers. Far from it. The schools would automatically evoke an unprecedented interest in the parents who would keep vigilant watch on them. The State of course would have to produce ideal teachers and necessary text books.

Dr. P. C. Ray U. & L. case held up the ideal of Sjt. Satisbabu before all. He had made himself a pauper and become a tanner and scavenger and sweeper rolled in one. The world's biggest men like Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin had risen from low estate, they were all workmen. All Labour Ministers in the first Labour Ministry had worked in coal mines.

KAKASAHEB KALELKAR (Acharya, Gujarat Vidyapith) said that the fundamental fact was that we were neither going to remain an exploited nation nor to become an exploiting nation. We had to become a self-supporting nation, and there was no other way but the one proposed by Gandhiji. He was sure that education and violence were incompatible terms, and he was equally sure that without a four hours' manual training the one hour's theoretical training would be an impossibility. He was not afraid of slavery arising out of an overemphasis on manual training, but he had a wholesome dread of slavery resulting out of an emphasis on so-called intellectual training, which was neither intellectual nor training.

SHRIMATI ASHADEVI said they had to give up all the 'idolas' of the cave and the market place and bring a fresh outlook to bear on the question and remember that it was a new age that we were out to create, a new social order that we were out to bring into being, and so we had to unlearn all we had learnt and go back to the old "gurukula" educational ideal which was based entirely on manual training.

HON. SJT. SHUKLA cited figures to show that eighty per cent. of the agriculturists in C. P. had less than ten acres of land, and an examination of the accounts kept at Government agricultural farms showed that it was impossible to secure a livelihood out of a holding smaller than 25 acres. That showed that a supplementary occupation was a "sine qua non" for the bulk of our agriculturists. He had in his province five schools where handicrafts were being taught but which needed an annual subsidy of 40 rupees. But these schools were not being worked from Gandhiji's point of view, and he would be only too glad to begin the experiment of self-supporting education at Segaon itself.

The meeting came to a close at 5 p.m. and at 8 p.m. they again met to frame resolutions in acceptance of or modification of Gandhiji's proposition. Dr. Zakir Husain was in the chair. After free and full discussion the following resolutions were drafted for being submitted to the open session the next day:

"(1) That in the opinion of this Conference free and compulsory education be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale.

(2) That the medium of instruction be the mother-tongue.

(3) That the Conference endorses the proposal made by Mahatma Gandhi that the process of education throughout this period should centre around some form of manual and productive work, and that all the other abilities to be developed or training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child.

(4) That the Conference expects that this system of education will be gradually able to cover the remuneration of the teachers."

(To Be Continued.)

WOMEN'S MOVE AGAINST POLYGAMY

Mrs. Zutshi's Appeal For Rural Uplift

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"This conference of the Punjab Branch of the All-India Women's Conference requests the Punjab Government to take steps to introduce legislation for checking the growing evil of polygamy in the Province which has been the cause of so much suffering to the women."

This was one of the many resolutions adopted at the conference of the Central Punjab Branch of the All-India Women's Conference held this afternoon under a magnificent shamiana in the Municipal gardens outside Bhati Gate, Mrs. L. R. Zutshi presiding. About 500 ladies including Begum Shah Nawaz, M. L. A., Sreemati Shanno Devi, Mrs. Daulatana, Mrs. Nanak Chand Pandit, Sreemati Prem Vati Thaper and Mrs. Cocks participated.

Mrs. Zutshi in her course of her presidential speech said that awakening among the women of India was manifest. For centuries women in India had been treated like slaves. Their whole life was a life of druggery. Society had chained them down for centuries.

Continuing Mrs. Zutshi made it clear that women should not neglect the interest of their children and home and hearth but, they should be allowed to breathe a free atmosphere in their family life. She appealed to them to work for the uplift of villages and work as they might to improve the lot of the village people. Resolutions were adopted thanking the Lahore Municipal authorities for establishing 3 child welfare centres and supporting Lala Duni Chand's Anti-Beggary Bill.—United Press.

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Uncensored News

Plan To Involve Masses In Chinese War

JAPAN OUT TO PLAY DESPERATE GAME

Repression In Indo-China: Savage Sentences On Communists

TOKIO, (By Mail.

Without a doubt ninety per cent. of the Japanese people are sorry the war has started and wish it could stop to-morrow .

Economic Menace

Most intelligent Japanese are terribly concerned about the economic consequences. They know that Manchukuo is still a heavy drain. There are rumours that the Diet will be forced to sign a blank check giving the government unlimited power to spend and to issue bonds.

Fate Of Yen?

The public knows how largely war materials must be imported and how unlikely it is that the yen can be held at its present rate.

Desperate Game

They have to shrug their shoulders, nevertheless, and take the attitude that the conflict and its consequences must now be seen through, at however heavy a cost.

PLAN TO INVOLVE MASSES

Thousands of men in their late forties, leaving large families behind them, have been called up for service. From a little town of less than a thousand population, but with a fairly wide if sparsely inhabited mountain hinterland, 200 men entrained. There seems to be a deliberate policy to call men in such a way as to secure a maximum number of families, who have a personal stake in the war. This is a revealing commentary on the actual state of public opinion among the masses. When soldiers leave a village half its population is lined up at the station to shout "Banzai", but when an individual reports his call personally to his friends, the usual response he gets is, "O-ki-no doku Sama." This means literally, "poison of the honourable spirit," but might be translated into English as, "What a pity, I am sorry."

DICTATORSHIP OVER PUBLIC.

As for some years in the past, no news is published from abroad except that supplied through the Government-controlled "Domei." The "insincerity of the Chinese and the "patience and extreme self-restraint" of the Japanese are reiterated endlessly. Newspapers, banks, trade associations, chambers of commerce, private and public schools, and every last private association—not to mention political parties have been forced to "sign on the dotted line."

"CHILDREN OF AMERICA UNITE."

VALPARAISO, (By Mail.)

The boys and girls in the schools of valparaiso, Chile, have prepared a peace message addressed to the school children of the entire American continent. Numerous students were in competition each one trying to write the most pointed message.

The officially adopted message was sent to the Ministry of Education in all the 21 Republics of the Continent. It is a stirring plea for peace:

Children of America! Let us unite in an affectionate embrace and forget the rivalries which have separated us for so many years.

Listen—An anxious call comes to us from over the sea. It is the call of our brothers and sisters in Spain. It is the anguished cry of the orphans, innocent victims of that fratricidal struggle.

In these days of suffering, only our Continent, America, conserves its land without war. A great love and a fraternal hope should unite its inhabitants. Let us then take care, brothers and sisters of America, that this fire burns and maintains itself, so that future generations may enjoy the fruits of eternal peace, which reflects the realization of the sublime desire of the Master when he said: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

REPRESSION IN INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, (By Mail.)

A group of natives from French Indo-China together with some French Socialists have organized an Indo-China Committee in order to publicize and oppose the repressive policy now being practiced in this colony. French Indo-China has frequently been called the "Jewel of the French Empire" and has been hailed as an ideal colony.

But the facts are somewhat different. The Committee protests that the newspapers of the Popular Front are forbidden in Indo-China; that all pamphlets with Popular Front ideas are suppressed; that many natives are in prison, among them some writers and municipal councillors of Saigon. Thus the municipal councillors of Saigon Thau and Tao, the first a Communist, the second a Trotskyite, were sent to prison for publishing an article by a French pacifist entitled "S.O.S. Indo-China," The article which had appeared in "L'Humanite" described the oppressive character of the colonial government.

SAVAGE SENTENCES.

The League for the Rights of Man is now interested in the situation and has published an "Inquiry on Indo-China" in its official journal. Only a few years ago, liberal opinion throughout the world was shocked by the so-called "Communist trials" in Indo-China in which the defendants, who were advocating native rights and self-government, were condemned to hundreds of years in prison.—Nofrontier News.)

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

League Asks For Information From Representative Bodies In Various Countries

GENEVA, (By Mail).

One of the discussions which drew a constant "gallery" during the recent meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations was that on the position of women under the law and in practice in the different countries of the world. The question of the status of women was first discussed at a League Assembly two years ago. In response to a request signed by ten delegations and a good deal of public attention was centred on that discussion, because the so-called Montevideo Treaty of Equal Rights was put forward as a proper basis for the treatment of men and women under the law in all countries

The Assembly of 1935 did not adopt the Montevideo Treaty; in fact, it seemed to be the prevailing view that the adoption of an international instrument on the subject was not the best way of dealing with the fact that in many countries the legal and political status of women compares unfavourably with that of men. That Assembly did, however, carry interest and public discussion one step further by deciding to ask the Governments of States Members and non-members of the League to furnish information about the actual state of affairs in their countries in this regard.

When this year's Assembly met, it thus had before it a series of documents containing the replies of the Governments to the Assembly's request for information.

Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, of the Swedish delegation, was appointed Rapporteur for the Assembly's discussion on this question. In her opening speech she made an interesting digest of the material which Governments and international organisations had sent forward.

The information furnished concerned thirty-eight countries and revealed the following facts:

Equality of right to their own nationality is allowed to women by ten countries and refused by twenty; eight have not given any information.

The right to vote in parliamentary elections and eligibility for election to Parliament on equal footing is enjoyed by women in twenty-four countries and refused in fourteen (nine in Europe).

An equal right to vote and eligibility in local Government on an equal footing is accorded to women in twenty-nine countries, refused in seven countries (four in Europe); two have given no information.

An equal right for married women to choose their domicile is given only in four countries; twenty-four refuse it; ten give no information.

In seven countries, married women have an equal right to the guardianship of their children; in twenty they are refused it. Eleven countries give no information.

The question of women's right to work was very difficult to answer from the data supplied. However, it seems that fourteen countries give a woman, married or unmarried, practically the right to engage in every kind of work, while restrictions of different kinds are imposed in sixteen countries; no information is given from eight countries.

Equality of rights as regards property, income and earnings is given women in twenty-four countries and refused in ten; no information from four countries.

These facts and others brought up during the discussion were made the subject of debate for three meetings of the First Committee The discussion made it clear that the application of the principle of equality of treatment for men and women under the law and in civil life was no longer a question which concerned women alone or even special groups of women. It had become, as the French delegate pointed out, one of the broad questions of humanity, and as such had a clear claim upon the attention of the League of Nations. It was clearly felt that, while some responsibility devolved upon the League of Nations to take account of this movement toward improving the status of women, there was not yet sufficient information available to make it possible to decide just what action should be taken. In view of this, the Assembly decided to recommend that the League set up a small committee of experts to make a scientific study of the problem. This committee, they said, should comprise members of both sexes; it should define the scope of the study which is to be made into the position of women under the law and in practice in the different countries; it should apply to the various scientific institutes, such as the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, for information already in their archives; and it should have power to consult women's international organisations and invite their co-operation in its important task.

REFUGEES' PROBLEM

GENEVA, (By Mail).

The refugees problem in all its aspects was examined by the Eighteenth Assembly of the League of Nations.

Two separate organisations, both under the authority of the League, now exist to deal with this question. The first and oldest, the Nansen International Office for Refugees, still has under its protection approximately 600,000 refugees of Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Chaldean and Turkish origin. Though the number requiring protection has been diminished in recent years, the problem still subsists.

The other organisation is the High Commissariat of the League of Nations for Refugees coming from Germany, with headquarters in London. It is estimated that, since 1933, approximately 115,000 persons have left Germany of whom probably 16,000 left during the 1936-37 period Of these, approximately 41,000 went to Palestine and another 40,000 to other overseas countries since 1933 It is estimated that probably 20,000 of these refugees still remain in Europe in a precarious situation.

The Assembly expressed satisfaction at the results achieved by the organizations dealing with the question. It noted the reduction in the number of expulsion orders issued against refugees and requested Governments not to expel any refugee before he had obtained permission to enter and stay in another country

Governments were also recommended not to apply the restrictions concerning foreign labour to refugees and to generalise the system of the Nansen stamp They were also asked to assist in the transfer and settlement of the Armenian refugees in Erivan and to take all suitable steps for the absorption of refugees by naturalisation

As regards Jewish and other refugees coming from Germany, the Assembly supported the summoning of an inter-Governmental Conference which would adopt an international convention on the subject. It is hoped that this conference would adopt a definition of refugees which would permit of certain facilities being extended to stateless persons coming from Germany.

Finally, the Assembly considered the future of all this refugee work, and confirmed its previous decisions relating to the liquidation of the Nansen Office and of the High Commissariat in London. It decided, however, that the whole problem should be re-examined and asked the Council to prepare or to have prepared a scheme of international assistancec to refugees before the 1938 Assembly.

PATNA: Besides the monetary help from the Local Government and the Bihar Central Committee, amounting to Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively for the relief of the flood-stricken people of Sapaul (District Bhagalpore) the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga has placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the S. D. O. of Sapaul to be spent for relief works in consultation with the Raj Manager, Bhaptishi Circle, and Pandit Rajendra Misra, M. L. A.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Wrestling Tournament

I

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Wrestling Tournament that is now held at the Marine Drive is not conducted according to the Indian rules of wrestling and so the best and famous wrestlers of India are not taking part in the tournament. If a real test of Indian wresting is to be seen, let the Manager of the Tournament consider the following points and arrange for a wrestling bout between the European wrestlers and Baldeo Chowbe Pahelwan of Muttra. (U.P.)

Mr. Chowbe is prepared to contest with the best European wrestler, if the wrestling is conducted according to Indian rules of wrestling. The prize money of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) and a cup of gold is given to the victorious wrestler. In the case of a draw, the prize is to be divided equally by Mr. Chowbe and his opponent. The defeated wrestler should not be given anything from the prize. Two Indians and two Europeans are to be appointed judges.

If the above conditions are accepted in writing by the Manager of the Wrestling Tournament, Baldeo Chowbe Pahelwan is willing to wrestle with the best European wrestler on any day fixed by the Manager of the Tournament.

Inquiries about Baldeo Chowbe Pahelwan may be made at the address mentioned below.—Yours etc.,

SITARAM TRIVEDI.
Bada Mandir,
Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—For the last fortnight the "All-India Professional Wrestling Tournament is being played. But nothing definite has resulted to date.

This Tournament is played on International rules. Why then are the contests held under rules other than the International rules, e.g., the following was the programme on Monday 15th. instant:

1. Stanciu vs Scott—Catch-as-catch-can.
2. Korocherko vs Kartar Singh —Catch-as-catch-can.
3. Jeji Goldstein vs Sardar Khan Pathan—Catch-as-catch can.
4. Arnold Webber vs Riza Bey—Greco-Roman.
5. Emil Tzayea vs Wong Bock Cheung—'All-In'.

India is the home of wrestling. India has produced some of the best wrestlers the world has ever seen, yet wrestling in India is absolutely unorganised. The urgent need of the moment is a Central Wrestling Association with honours to lay down definite rules and regulations and capable of controlling and organizing wrestling all over India.—Yours etc.,

'A RINGSIDE OBSERVER'.

Regulation Of Goshalas

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is disappointing to learn that even the present national Government, while refusing to take any action for the saving even of the useful milch and agricultural cattle of the Presidency that are daily slaughtered in large numbers or to encourage the breeders and milk producers, by giving them much needed facilities, have prepared a Bill to control and regulate Goshalas at the ensuing session of the Assembly with apparent objects of improvement of cattle in the Presidency.

It is unfair on the part of the Government to interfere with religious organisations and thus attempt to transfer their responsibilities of taking steps for the improvement of cattle on those institutions which are started and run on humanitarian consideration.

It has often been stated that these institutions do not manage their affairs satisfactorily both with regard to the care of animals and administrations of finance. Taking it to be true that in few cases, more sympathetic management may be necessary, on the whole such a statement is far from truth. Some months back complaints were made through papers about mismanagement of Poona Pinjrapole and grave charges of cruelties to animals were made. But neither the complainant nor those who took them to be Gospel truth, seemed to have taken any action though it was open to them to have recourse to P. C. A. Act and other Acts already in force.

If the Government are sincere in their efforts for conservation and improvement of cattle in this Presidency, they would immediately [illegible] following measures: (1) restriction of slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle (2) registration of foundation stock and restriction of slaughter of registered cattle and heifers upto five generation to achieve purity of breed (3) Transport facilities for milch and dry cattle and milk and its products (4) provision of free grazing at least for registered cattle (5) provision for grazing lands and exemption from Revenue cess, to those Goshalas who introduce breeding department in co-operation with Government (6) supply free bulls on premium system and checking promiscuous breeding. These and such other measures can only improve the condition of cattle and can secure co-operation of Goshalas and Pinjarapoles even without any special Act.—Yours etc.

J. N. MANKAR,

Vocational Training Scheme

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—The Director of Industries is to be congratulated upon inaugarating a new scheme called the "Vocational Training Scheme" for the young men who have less aptitude for academical studies. The scheme is really a good one but for some blemishes not inherent in it and if the Director of Industries who has taken so much troubles in the launching of this scheme will remove them as pointed below, the citizens of Bombay and other places will remain grateful to him.

The scheme of vocational training introduced since July last has now been in operation for nearly four months and by this time not less than 10 per cent. of the apprentices have left off the course owing to the difficulties and disadvantages under which they are required to labour.

(1) The attendance which runs from 7-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. is an unduly prolonged one especially to apprentices who are fresh from school and are in their teens. Such boys in the name of humanity have some time at their leisure to play in order to build their bodies. In fairness it should run from 8-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an interval of 1½ hours in the middle.

(2) Want of holidays. Generally an apprentice working in a mill has one holiday once in ten days or at the most once in a week (Sunday) if no holiday falls on a week day. This one holiday, too they are deprived off if that day be a day on which classes are held in the V. J. T. Institute which they are compulsorily required to attend. I think that they should have all Sundays and Bank holidays whereby they will have sufficient rest. In the prospectus issued by the Director of Industries nothing has been said about the absence due to temporary sickness and here I suggest that there should be a limit of twenty days' casual leave and for which there should be no cut in their remuneration.

(3) The authorities of the mills as also of other institutions to which the apprentices are attached consider that they are mill operatives or the servants of the institution. Practically they belong to the Industries Department and as such they should be treated with respect.

(4) The monthly remuneration of Rs. 15/- p.m is too meagre nowadays. The apprentice working in mills is doing more work than a mill operative because of the fact that he is intelligent and educated and as such he is entitled to a pay at least of a mill operative. I consider that at least a living wage of Rs. 30/- p.m. shoudd be given during the first year, Rs. 40/- second year and Rs. 50/- third year.

(5) The course itself has been unduly prolonged. Five years being no small span of life. A matriculate who attends College completes the graduation course in four years as also the student attending the V. J. T. Institute completes the several engineering course as L. T. M., L. E. E. etc. in four years The vocational training scheme is not so difficult compared with the above-mentioned courses. Moreover, the apprentices in mills taken otherwise than through the agency of the Industries Department complete their course in three years and get generally a remuneration of Rs. 50/- p.m.

(6) Apprentice classes are held in V.J.T.I. from 6 a.m to 8 pm on Mondays and from 6 am to 8-30 p.m. on Wednesdays. These classes in the evenings cause great inconvenience to the apprentices especially to those who live in the suburbs and a source of anxiety to their parents and guardians. It is suggested that they could be held so as to close exactly at 6 p.m. so that by 7 or 7-30 p.m. the apprentices may be in their respective houses.

It is therefore hoped that the Director of Industries will give a sympathetic consideration to the points referred to above and thus make the scheme a success. Yours etc.

[illegible]AGLE.
Gogeshwari.

Congress And The Masses

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An instructive article in the October number of the Oriental Review, the organ of the Indian Institute of Sociology, reviews the work of the Congress Ministries in the various provinces and complains that the Congress is doing nothing to organise a mass movement. We are told that the passing of resolutions on the Constituent Assembly would not carry us far unless these resolutions are backed up by a huge mass movement. The writer says that the Congress Ministers have become part of the huge Government machinery which the Congress itself is pledged to replace with another popular system of Government. While it is the duty of the Congress Ministers to work as much as they can towards social reform, it must not be forgotten that we are out for bigger things than mere social reform can give us. The writer is quite correct when he points out the necessity of mass organisation to back all the activities of the Congress Ministers. It is the duty of those in authority to utilise this excellent opportunity for the work of mass organisation which is the only thing that would help us in the future struggle between the Congress and the British bureaucracy. Even though it is not generally possible to agree to all that the writer says, still he is quite right in giving a warning that too much of reformist mentality within the Congress would be disastrous to the cause of independence.—Yours etc.

K. BALAKRISHNAN NAMBIAR.

Congress And The States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Calcutta Session of the All India Congress Committee has advanced a step further in meeting the complaints of Indian States subjects that the Congress is not fairly dealing with them under the pretext of non-intervention in Indian States. One of its resolutions calls upon the people of British India and Indian States to actively help the people of Mysore State in their struggle for vindicating civil liberties and fundamental rights.

It has been suggested in certain quarters that this resolution was passed at the instance of Left-Wing Congressmen, while the Right Wing was caught napping by the departure of many Right Wingers to their homes It amounts to inciting the Right Wing Congressmen to undo the good done at Calcutta, but I hope, the so-called Right Wing Congress leaders will not walk into their parlour. There can be no going back on the principle involved in the passage of the resolution and any attempt to water it down or go back on it will be strongly resented all over Indian India. On the contrary, the Indian National Congress ought to take the resolution to its logical conclusion and actively help the struggle of Indian State subjects for defending to the last their civil liberties and fundamental rights. India is one and indivisible and no political boundaries should be allowed to sway the decision of the Congress to treat Indian State subjects as equally entitled to all help, encouragement and active sympathy as British Indians.

Indian Princes should take note that, for good or for evil, their lot is cast with their brethren in British India swayed by the ideology of democracy and the Congress, and in their own interests as well as in the interests of their dynasties they ought to change their old-world notions of government and come up to the expectations of public opinion in India by converting their States into constitutional monarchies with representative democratic institutions, which is the inevitable conclusion of the march of events in the world. They can no longer flout public opinion, nor should they think of repressing the civil liberties of the people, since such action inevitably leads to revolution as shown by world-history.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of Kathiawar Political Conference points out in his address that the princes have brought things to such a pass that if a free plebiscite were taken of Indian States subjects whether the States should continue, 75 per cent of the people will vote for their abolition A time was when a mutiny could break out, owing to the annexation policy of the then Governor-General Lord Dalhousie, in 1857 and to-day nobody is anxious to continue the existence of the States except Imperialist Britain which considers them as the lost bulwarks of their tottering autocracy Let the princes remember that if Imperial interests require their sacrifice, Britain will not hesitate to do so They can exist, so long as it is necessary for imperial interests, but no longer. In fact, imperial interests are the arbiter of their destiny.

The Indian State subjects should remember that God helps those who helps themselves and that by their own efforts alone can they reach their goal of responsible government.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR.
Baroda.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Public Services Commission

S. B. SAVANT complains that the Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission has not held a single competitive examination since it was constituted last year. The correspondent is afraid that the Commission is guided too much by University results and that it thus fails correctly to assess the merits of the candidates. He, therefore appeals to the Commission to hold regular examinations before making their recommendations.

Parsi Youths' Conference

R. D. BALIWALA supports the proposal to hold a conference of Parsi youths in Bombay, which will "deal a deathblow to blind orthodoxy, which has done immense harm to the community."

Baroda Act Repeal

J. J. VORA requests the Baroda State to repeal the law restricting early renunciation of youths even with the consent of guardians which was passed in 1933, as it is hurtful to the religious sentiment of Jains.

Recognition Of National Universities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In thanking you heartily for your co-operation in getting degrees of National Universities recognised by Government, and referring to the letter of Mr. P. N. Mohile published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 2-11-37, I have herewith to give a brief resume of a similar appeal for recognition addressed by me to the Minister for Education, Government of Bombay, the Press, the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and certain prominent gentlemen including a member of the Senate of the Bombay University. The appeal has been published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 17-8-37.

After formally acknowledging receipt of the letter on 19-8-37, the Government of Bombay have not sent to me any reply though I sent them a reminder on 15-9-'37.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee informed me on 17-8-'37 that they had forwarded my letter to the Bombay Legislature Party with necessary recommendations for favourable consideration.

Mr. B. N. Datar, M.A., pleader of Belgaum and Fellow of the Bombay University has addressed a detailed communication (on 26-9-'37) to the Hon. Mr. Kher, Member for Education, making use of the proceedings of the Bihar Legislative Assembly as reported in "The Hindu" of Madras under date 20-9-'37 wherein, in Bihar the Congress Government had decided to treat alike the students and degree-holders of National Universities and Government Universities in the matter of franchise to local bodies and Provincial Legislatures as also for appointment in Services under the control of Government He had also released the same to the Press. He wrote to me that our contention was perfectly sound and that we would have his full support. It seems he has also not yet received any reply from the Prime Minister Mr Kher

The Registrar of the Tilak Maharashtra University also wrote to me under date 26-8-'37 that they had opened the subject to our Congress Ministry as soon as it came in office. The Congress Ministry would require some time, they seem to have said, to make preparations to arrange to extend the recognition by Legislation. The Registrar assured me that they were taking the earliest opportunity to get the necessary recognition to their Degree-Holders.

I also read in the Education Supplement of the "Times of India" dated 16-9-'37 that "efforts were being made to see that the certificates granted by the Gujarath Vidyapeeth should be recognised as equivalent to the other University Degrees" The report also stated that "a meeting of the Gujarath Vidyapeeth Teachers' Association authorised its Secretary to take the necessary steps in that connection."

I would urge upon every sympathiser with this cause for the recognition of Degrees—conferred by National Universities, to expedite the matter as early as possible, if only to earn the gratitude of those who set their face even against Government controlled Educational Institutions and ruined their careers in the popular sense at the call of the country —Yours etc.,

V. S. MIRAJI.

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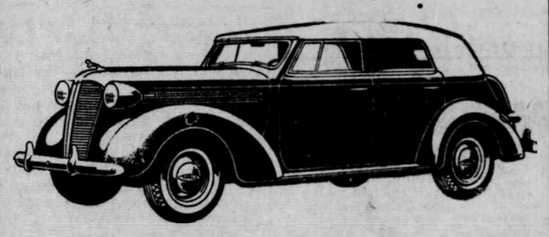

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

U. P. Taluqdars

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have very sympathetically scanned the proceedings of the U. P. Landholders' Conference and zealously appreciate the composite resolutions passed for the maintenance of the local prestige and privileges of the U. P. Zamindars, and it is a pleasure for me to find my long-cherished aspirations for the unity and organization of zamindars and landholders having been triumphantly appeared in the liveliness and the activities of the Conference.

But, there remains a very grave aspect of the problem, I am sorry to say, untouched—the greatest negligence which has been innocently and ignorantly shown by the pillars of the Conference, I feel my duty at this moment to point out to them, so that, the whole taluqdari which is till now in dark may be brought to limelight. The taluqdars, I say, are not only trespassing and running over the rights and liberties of their kith and kin, but they are also innocently disfiguring and breaking down their very existence. This may be described as a case of the irony of the Oudh Estates Act but let me remind my friends that this kind of attitude towards their dependants and relations tells upon them inasmuch as they are looked down upon by the Congress which does not attach to them even as much value as to an ordinary peasant. Here a question arises. What are the shortcomings of the Act and what are the inconsistencies which belittle the rights and liberties of the dependants of the Oudh Estates? To sum up in a nutshell, the Taluqdari Act lays down that the power and control over the whole of the Estate should rest in one man, which is obviously due to the ultimate benefit of safeguarding and maintaining the life and prosperity of the estate itself. But it is a pity that there are more than enough cases amongst the Hindu State holders as well as Mohammedan that they have, in a very short period of their sovereignty, ruined the State and honourably took to retirement with that blank and hollow nobility and gentility which is the resulting fruit. Where lies the real object of their being entrusted with the authoritative and responsible rule?. Where have they taken refuge and vanished?. What about the fate of those poor subordinates and dependants who were say, grantees of a hundred rupees or a thirty rupees monthly instruments?. What about their future?. The taluqdari being at stake, where will they be finding a remedy for their own existence?. Had the so-called taluqdari system been not of this nature, and the distribution had been executed on the hypothesis of "Snara" this kind of dissolution and barbarism would not have prevailed in the estates.

"Do dil yek shavad bar kunad kohra—
Paragandagi arad amboh ra—"

To be brief, I appeal to my friends that they should realize the weaknesses of the Estates Act, and should also feel the significance of a mistake which they are committing by not viewing at their own selves from this point in view. They shall, I continue, aspire to organize a more stable body within themselves and at their own centres. The idea which I want to put before them, let me confess, is not personal and private but an Islamic one:—

"Zavil qurba, val yatama, val masakin, val-nis-sabil" (Quran).

I hold that whatever advancements the various communities have attained, they did so only after self-organization, mutual co-ordination and self-help. They started with their very homes. The Prophet's example is a symbol for us. The family members and acquaintances embraced him as the Prophet first, and were first in harbouring faith and loyalty in him.

In connection with the modifications of the Estates Act, I, at this moment briefly daresay this much that under the circumstances in which the present estate citizens are labouring, the properties should along with their being heritable, be not-transferable also.—Yours etc.

(Dr.) SYED MAIRAJ RASOOL
(Khan Sahib),
Zamindar and Jagirdar.
31-B, Cantonment Road,
Lucknow.
Nov. 6.

New Indian Stamps

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Pictorial designs of stamps for India is a welcome departure. The conventional type have all along been the Sovereign's head figuring on stamps the exceptions being the Commemoratives for the inauguration of New Delhi and the Royal Silver Jubilee. While the pictorial representations for the two above have given universal satisfaction, the same cannot be said of those now contemplated for a regular issue. They may be fit for an occasion possibly to commemorate the introduction of the British Postal system in India. And even in these, the Indian back-ground is represented throughout as a treeless waste They are not realistic or of Indian interest Instead, some better subjects to represent the cultural historical or industrial features would be more suggestive of the real India I wish the new pictorials would not be a permanent issue; and would be changed for another with the introduction of the Federal Indian Government. The types of the 9 pies and 1 anna require also to be redrawn before fresh supplies are printed The architectural single arch or vault replacing the old oval is not edifying, and, if it is to indicate a type of Indian architecture it should be better done in keeping with the occasion and the purpose.

One another suggestion The New Indian Post Cards may be issued of the larger size allowed now for those of private manufacture; and, the envelopes of a larger square and of the oblong sizes equally available at all Post Offices. The western countries issue these large sized postal stationery. National economy may not be the special feature of Government alone but may be conceded to the poor tax-payer who need them most.—Yours, etc.

J. M. SOMASUNDRAM.
Tanjore.

Communists And "Times Of India"

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar writes:—

The "Times of India" has started a holy war against "Communist and Labour agitators". Articles, editorials, and reports fill the columns of the "Times of India" these days, warning the public against the "Red Menace". "The Communists are the "greatest enemies of the Congress Ministries", they are out to create trouble, under cover of freedom of speech they are hatching "nefarious plans", the Congress Ministries must take drastic action against them" this is the sum and substance of the propaganda.

What are the facts, however? The millowners, who in the years of crises ruthlessly cut down wages, are to-day refusing to restore the wage-cuts. Prices are rising; workers demand higher wages. The refusal of the millowners to accede to the just demands of the workers has resulted in a series of strikes.

We do not want a General Strike to-day. We have repeatedly and publicly asked the workers not to go on strike till all efforts at settlement have failed. We are co-operating with the Textile Inquiry Committee even though we do not consider its composition to be satisfactory inasmuch as not one representative of Bombay Workers is on it. Workers' demand restoration of wage-cuts and higher wages, recognition of their Unions, unrestricted freedom of organization and agitation. We expect the Government to concede these just demands. If these demands are not conceded, then and then only will the workers be forced to launch upon a General Strike and the responsibility will rest on the millowners and the Government and not on the workers in such a case.

We are confident that the public will not be misled by the provocative propaganda carried on by the "Times of India". This organ of the vested British interests wants the Congress Ministry to become a tool for suppressing the working class movement, for denying the workers' ordinary human rights and, above all, for splitting the National Front. By raising the Red Bogey, by attempt-to show that workers contemplate violence, it wants to prevent the mobilisation of public sympathy for the legitimate and just demands of the workers. The enemies of Indian freedom are afraid of the developing United Front movement That is why they are making desperate efforts to isolate the working class from the democratic masses. The Communists are not enemies of the Ministry as the "Times" attempts to show. On the contrary, they are comrades in the common national struggle. The enemies of the Congress and, therefore of the Congress Ministry also are Imperialism and its agents who are attempting to utilise the Congress Ministers to suppress the working class movement and thus weaken the National Front.

Cobra Worship

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Referring to the article published on page No. 41 of your Sunday edition, dated August 8th 1937. On "The Festival of Cobra by N. G. Limaye, I beg to state that the truth about the festival of 'Nagpanchmi', that came off on the fifth day of Shravan month (August 11th) and which is celebrated as follows: The Aryans migrated from Mongolia and settled down in the Tarai of the Himalaya mountain. There are different varieties of cobra snake—poisonous and non-poisonous. At the time when the Aryans came to settle down, the latter variety of non-poisonous cobras were abundantly found at the Tarai of the Himalayas. These non-poisonous cobras frequently lived in the neighbourhood of the small habitations. A sort of sweet fragrance emanated from the holes occupied by them. Their presence in the vicinity of the habitation was regarded auspicious and a good omen. They never attacked or inflicted bites on human beings or animals and were absolutely harmless and peaceful. They had also a radium point on their crest and thus could be located easily in the darkness of the night. This radium point has been exaggerated in the Indian legendary as 'Mani' It was only in the month of Shravan (August), owing to abundant rainfall, that they came out of their hiding places as the water entered their places of refuge and forced them to seek a warm place elsewhere. The Aryans held them in great veneration on account of the qualities mentioned above so they offered them milk and worshipped them and celebrated the cobra festival (Nagpanchmi). That was in fact a universal day on which the people indulged wholesale in feeding and worshipping them. As the habitations increased this variety of cobra receded far remote in the depth of the Himalayas and is now said to be extinct, or rarely to be found. Dr. Bhange of C. P. Medical Service, so far as I remember, has dealt with this variety of cobra in his research work on snakes. The readers who are interested in the story of the origin of serpent worship among Hindus could refer to the book of Dr. Bhange.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) S. VARMA.
Nagpur, C.P.

Village Uplift

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Most useful and praiseworthy recommendations were made by the Royal Agricultural Commission which was appointed under the chairmanship of present Viceroy of India. His Excellency the Viceroy has lost no time since his assuming the power to direct the attention of the authorities in British India to carry out programme outlined in the Royal Commission's Report. The following were chief recommendations: —(1) Improved arrangements regarding the cultivation of land (2) Improvement of cattle (3) to save the land from small divisions (4) arrangements for the grazing of cattle (5) model farms for the instructional purposes (6) an arrangement for protecting the cattle from diseases (7) increased arrangement for watering the farms (8) an arrangement for selling of the land productions (9) improvement in travelling facilities (10) debt reconciliation boards (11) financial help to cultivators (12) spreading of the Government propaganda (13) medical aid in villages (14) increased arrangements for drinking water supply (15) encouragement to home industries (16) increased facilities for education (17) encouragement for growing more fruits.

During last two years attempts have been made by Provincial Governments to carry out the reform programme according to recommended lines. It must be noted here that leaders of the Indian National Congress have done immense work towards awakening of the rural population in social, political and industrial works.

It is very disappointing to mention that very little attention is given towards this reform work by the statesmen in Indian States (sic or seven states are exception) What we require in India is uniform progress and therefore welfare of over one-third population of India living in states ruled by Indian Princes can not be overlooked. It is now time that the princes and statesmen should realize their duty to their people People of these states are very much behind in progress comparing to what is achieved in British India. It is to be hoped that the Indian rulers would take up problem without further loss of time Yours etc.

J. B. GAUR.
Indore,

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The Nizam's Post Office

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The assurance of Sir Akbar Hydari that the Nizam's Post Office would be kept intact even when that State entered into Federation must have given a great relief to many people. Every independent state has a right to maintain its own post office and if that privilege is exercised properly by the Nizam State, nobody would find fault with it. But in the present condition, the Nizam's post is not worth to be proud of. It is neither profitable to the State nor convenient to the Ryot, whose good the State always cherishes at heart

In all the important towns and cities in the Nizam's State, there are British Post Offices, which receive post from British India and distribute locally what is meant for the place. All the rest of the "letter" post" intended for the interior is handed to the Nizam's Post Office and it does the work of its distribution in the interior, without any charge

Similarly the post intended for British India is dispatched by the British Post Offices. Letters coming from the interior and meant for British India have British Postal Stamps affixed to them. These are carried free by the Nizam's Post from the interior and handed over to the British Post Offices for further transport. Here too, in no way is the Nizam's Post gainer.

The Post within the Nizam's Dominions is carried by the two agencies viz. the British Post and the Nizam's Post and they require their own stamps to be affixed. As the commercial community prefers to utilise the former agency for various reasons, the bulk of the post falls to the lot of the British Post Office. Thus the major portion of the postal revenue goes to the coffers of the British Post Office, while the State Post realizes but a meagre amount.

Now let us see, now these two Post Offices are inconvenient to the Ryot. It is the letter post only that can go from any part of British India to any part of the Nizam's Dominions but not the parcels, V. P.s, Money Orders etc. These articles go to only such places where there are British Post Offices and persons living in the interior have to go to these post offices for taking delivery, no matter how far these post offices are situated. The same troubles have to be incurred for dispatching parcels or remitting money orders to British India. People in the interior have perforce to go to the British Post Office for the same. How convenient it would be if any postal article could go from any place in British India to any place in the interior of the Nizam State and vice versa!, by some mutual understanding!

The problem could be solved in two ways, by handing the entire management to the British Post Office and taking certain fixed revenue for the sovereign right. Or the State should take up the entire postal system in their own hands and work it as is done between two countries and derive the entire revenue. Whatever system be adopted any postal article should go from any place in British India to any place in the interior of the Nizam State, without any hitch. The public will not only appreciate but will be grateful for this convenience.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Labour In Hitler's Germany

A Survey

(By "VIATOR".)

The German Ministry of Propaganda has every justification for congratulating itself over H. H. the Aga Khan's statement or, more accurately eulogistic extravaganza, regarding the Nazi Labour organization.

Choose A Bright Morning

The quarters addressed by H. H., namely, the Labour M.P.s, are competent to dispose of the invitation which the prince-politician and the latest League luminary, with his reputation for hospitality, has extended. But whether or not there is a spectacular stampede in the ranks of the Labour M.P.s to take the first boat and train and admire the miraculous achievement of Aryan heroes in Nazi Germany, we might presume, with H. H.'s kind permission to steal a glance at the world's wonder that dazzles the admiring eyes of both his Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, (ex-Prince of Wales) and the doyen of the aristocratic circles of the international Jockey Club.

The readers of this little article, then, may refer to Dr. Robert A. Brady's "The Mind and Structure of German Fascism" (Gollancz, s. 12/6), already reviewed in an article on women in Nazi Germany sometime in the Sunday edition of this journal, and obtain a complete view of the institutions and the entire system of Labour organization in Germany. Dr. Brady, who is an American observer and professor of economics, describe in every detail how the Labour organization of Nazi Germany functions.

Labour In Retreat

German Labour is, as may be expected, an integral part of the Nazi system. We have had it described both by Nazi propagandists and independent observers and the conclusion is inevitable: German Labour is both an instrument of Nazi political machine and its ultimate ideal. The Nazis are trying to replace the pre-Hitler organization of Labour by building up one that could produce, on the one hand, serviceable camouflage for propaganda purposes, while, on the other hand, the position of monopoly capitalism is consolidated to such an extent that the slogan "Labour must follow Capital" becomes a reality.

Labour in Germany conforms to the war-cry of "Blood and Soil", "Liberalism" to Goebbels, is "Capitalism" which is defined as the Mammon. "Socialism" is defined as National Socialism (which, in reality, is neither) with its stress on spiritual values of the leader—total principle. Capitalism means Jews and gold-lust in the view of the Nazis: and Jews, in the same view, are very slightly different from International Communism. Labour, in Germany, has no will of its own. It is controlled by leadership that is to say employers. Labour exists not for a wage—the idea is horribly marxian—but for the national destiny, the Fatherland, the "Weltenchauung" (one hopes one spells it correctly) or whatever you call to-day what used to be known as serfdom of the worst type known to European, as well as Asiatic, humanity.

Ersatz Glory

Labour, like everything else, is co-ordinated with the big machine controlled by the Party. What's in a name? The names are blood-curdling, cheaply heroic-sentimental: but they mean and are meant to mean the same thing: No German man, woman or child can have any individual existence apart from the dictatorial and coercive aims of German capitalism.

Surely, neither H. H. the Aga Khan nor H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor can embellish the truth that screams and screeches in every Aryan shout. There is also the German working class whose level of wage and standard of living have demonstrably been lowered. The guns are getting the better of butter. There is, alas, no "Ersatz" butter and pending its manufacture in Krupps' steel works, Germany must pay the price of patriotism. The fact remains that in destroying Marxism the Nazis have destroyed everything that the German working class had achieved after a heroic struggle against the slavery of capitalism. That slavery is to-day being rehabilitated. Heil Hitler!

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

Some Ideas For Congress Ministry

(By A Well-Wisher Of Congress).

When the Congress decided to take office one expected that the Press would be inundated with a spate of ideas for incorporation in the Congress programme. The expectation has been belied partly because the people have faith in the Congress and partly because the Indian public is not so vocal as the people of more advanced countries. Here are some ideas which emerged during informal discussions among a group of Government servants and public men who have travelled widely.

Administrative

It is a fact that former ministries, who were usually creatures of the Governor and the Services, had neither the necessity nor the incentive to go deep into the administrative side of their responsibilities. Nor have the Montford Reforms resulted in the creation of groups of public men versed in the different activities of Government. Therefore, each Parliamentary Secretary should have an Advisory Committee composed of such members of the Party whose advice would be useful and recently retired Government servants possessing a nationalistic outlook. The Advisory Committees will keep watch on the happenings in a Department and advise on policy and all proposals affecting it. They will not decide matters. The Minister and the Cabinet are supreme in this respect. Any member of an Advisory Committee will be removable at the pleasure of a Minister.

Constructive Programme.

We must embark on a nation-wide plan for village improvement. We might follow the example of Germany and the United States in creating two labour bodies on the lines of the Labour Camps of Germany and the Civilian Conservation Corps ("C.C.C.") of the United States. In Germany there are 1,200 labour camps which are shifted from place to place according to requirements. Every youth between the ages of 17 and 25, of whatever social or financial status, has to render 6 months' free service, by manual labour. These conscript labourers are housed in collapsible but comfortable barracks and are given sumptuous meals twice a day. They work at trenching, etc., for six hours a day from morning till noon. After lunch and a short siesta (which is compulsory) they attend lectures. Irrigation of dry lands and swamp drainage are the exclusive tasks of these labour camps—no road-making or other form of construction which would compete with paid labour. Germany may have created labour camps as an indirect method of giving military training. Hence there is no attempt to equate the work turned out with the expense incurred. The C.C.C. on the other hand is composed of boys from poverty-stricken families. The Corps is housed, fed and clothed at State expense and is employed in forest planting, fire-fighting in forest fires, timber operations, forest road-making, etc. The boys also receive instruction.

Conscription Of Social Service

In India we can have labour camps for all young men of families which do not live by labour, or begging or belong to the wandering tribes. A labour corps composed of such elements could be put principally on adult teaching, village sanitation, road-making in villages, etc. The effects will not fail to be far-reaching; it will democratise, break down barriers, educate the village population and really get things done towards village uplift without all the ballyhoo that is being inflicted on us now by the Services in their anxiety to maintain their position as the 'Mabaps', of the people. A separate organization recruiting its members from the labouring, begging and wandering classes could be most usefully employed on well-digging, well-boring, trenching, planting, road-making, etc. Both organizations should have doctors attached to them and have the guidance of doctors, engineers and foresters.

Side by side, we must have a National Scout organization for boys and girls.

fed by radio have no choice.

Draw wells and tube wells in every village and propaganda for observing rules of sanitation in the use of wells.

Travelling dispensaries in motor vans in every taluka. This need has been crying to heaven far too long.

Travelling radio stations broadcasting from village centres, receiving sets being shifted periodically in conjunction with the stations. The radio is the greatest aid in compensating for the neglect of education in villages and will impress the adult quicker than anything else will.

We must have more and better transport facilities. This is the age of transport. Transport is to a country what blood circulation is to the body. A very wide field for fruit and vegetable growing dairying and poultry keeping will open up. And the depopulation of villages will be arrested.

Industrial and technical education to be encouraged on a wide scale. There is too much emphasis on a 'clerky' education with consequent pressure on India's greatest industry, namely, Government service.

Introduce real systematic physical culture and medical inspection in schools.

Explore possibilities of new industries such as fruit canning, oil-seed pressing and oil refining, margarine manufacture, varnishes and electric fittings.

Create an organization to assist the transport and marketing of farm produce especially vegetables fruits, milk, butter and poultry.

Social Programme

Organize a health campaign and start better-living societies.

The Agricultural Department should not restrict itself to giving advice on purely agricultural matters but issue pamphlets on every conceivable subject that touches the villagers' life. The United States Department of Agriculture have bulletins on subjects ranging from the choice of shoe-leather and the destruction of fleas to the construction of houses and the layout of flower gardens. Blue-prints of house plans suited to each locality together with the estimates are supplied to the farmer at a nominal charge.

Divorce religion from politics by steadfastly refusing to countenance any consideration based on religion and caste.

Establish free clinics for birth-control advice.

Force the railways to give better amenities for III class passengers and to abolish the 4 classes of passenger accommodation.

Legislative

In addition to such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing suggestions the following are some of the urgently required measures.

An Act to combat the beggar nuisance. Conscript labour camps will be an effective remedy. Those who are down and out will find work and food, while professional beggars will make themselves scarce. The only freedom this country enjoys is in the matter of begging!

Pure food and pure drug laws.

An act to enforce sanitation in public places, hotels and restaurants. The present bandobast is thoroughly inefficient and corrupt.

An Act to control and regulate religious endowments, charitable institutions such as panjrapoles, etc.

Financial

The scope for expenditure is almost unlimited but the avenue for financing the programme is very narrow indeed.

Launch a reconstruction loan on the principle of fattening the cow for subsequent milking. If the Province is improved in all directions by means of a long term loan the standard of living, the enterprise, the earning capacity and consequently the taxable capacity of the people will increase

(Continued in Col. 3.)

NEW POST FOR SIR ZAHIR SUHRAWARDY

Experiments In Prevention Of Railway Disputes

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

The appointment of a special Conciliation Officer and the subsequent establishment of an Industrial Advisory Board for the prevention of disputes on railways as an experimental measure for one year in the first instance has been announced in the Government of India "Gazette."

The functions of the Conciliation Officer and the Industrial Advisory Board are explained in the announcement which also states that Sir Zahir Suhrawardy, President of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, has agreed to act as Chairman of the Board while Lt.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff, who was till recently the Supervisor of Railway Labour, has been selected for the appointment of Conciliation Officer.

The new machine will be set up early in December.—A. P.

Stripes For Theft

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD November 18.

Three young boys were sentenced to ten stripes each for theft of iron weights from the factory of a millowner by Mr. Deshmukh, Magistrate.

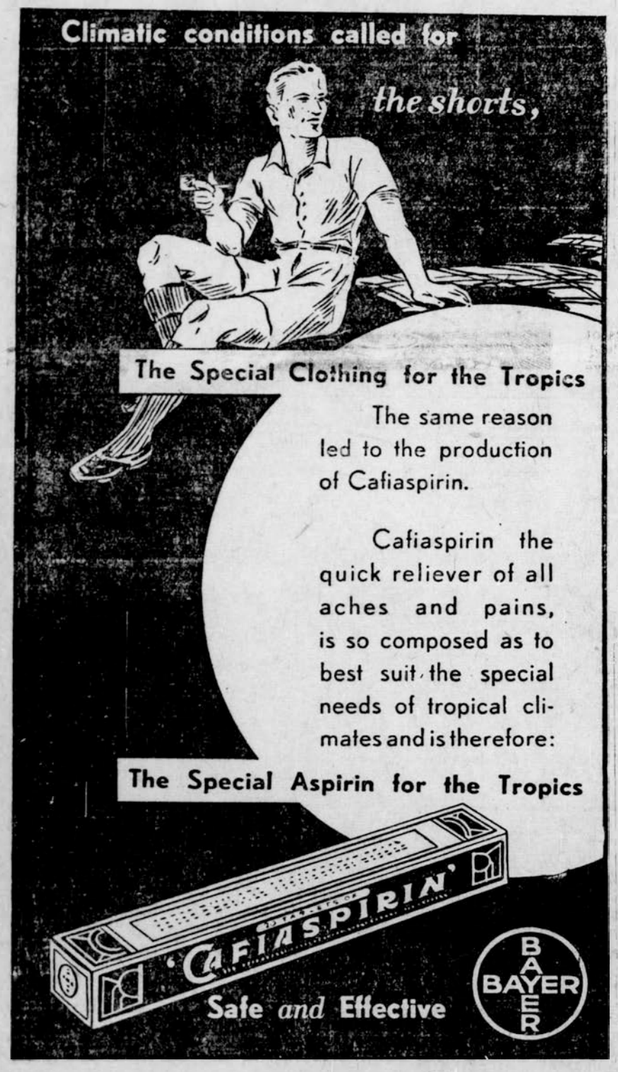
They were flogged yesterday in the presence of the medical officer and the Magistrate.

(Continued from Col 5)

very greatly in the next generation.

A heavy tax on religious endowments. In Portuguese India the State rakes off 6 annas in every rupee donated to temples, etc.

A property tax on all hoarded wealth. This tax is universal in all the States of the U.S.A. Although there are difficulties in proper assessment and there is great scope for evasion this source will yield a handsome revenue. But perhaps the Central Government have already purloined it to themselves!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the shorts,
The Special Clothing for the Tropics
The same reason led to the production of Cafiaspirin.
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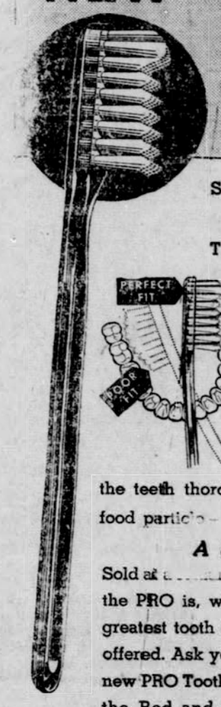
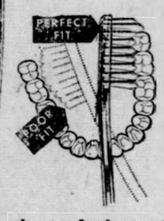


SMALL SIZE CONVENIENCE PLUS TUFTED-END EFFICIENCY



PRO is the only small size tooth brush with a tufted end. It is the only small size brush that reaches in and around *all* the teeth; hard-to-get-at back teeth as well as front teeth. Thus, the PRO is the only small size brush that really cleans the teeth thoroughly – that removes every last tiny food particle against ache and decay.

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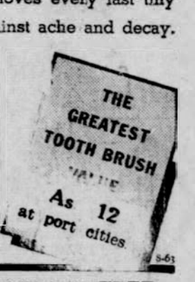

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Bradford v. Tottenham		6
Fulham v. Newcastle	X for Draw	7
Sheffield W. v. Notts Forest		8
Third Lanark v. St. Johnstone	First Named Teams are Home Teams	9
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Arbroath v. Clyde		12

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Will Hyderabad Be Rescued From The Federal Trap?

QUESTION AGITATING NIZAM'S SUBJECTS

(By A Special Correspondent).

The question that is agitating the mind of the intelligentsia in Hyderabad to-day is: Will the Viceregal visit in January 1938. result in Hyderabad's accession to the Indian Federation? It is generally apprehended that it will.

The people of Hyderabad—at least the vocal section—have expressed no love for the proposed Federation, which they realise, is designed to use the Indian States as citadels of British Imperialism. In fact, within the limitations of the local Press regulations, much has been written to condemn the scheme as reactionary and unprofitable.

PEOPLE OPPOSED TO FEDERATION.

I am assured by those who claim to know the mind of the people that if a referendum were taken on the Federal issue after fully and frankly explaining to the voters the implications of the scheme, the verdict of the majority will be for an unqualified rejection of the plan, though the reasons for such an attitude may not be the same in the case of all groups and classes of voters. The Arya Samajists and the Hindu Mahasabhaites in the State are for entry into Federation, but their attitude is born not out of any love for the scheme itself but sheerly out of their misguided antagonism towards the State The Nationalist Hindus and Muslims who look up to the Congress for inspiration, are opposed to Hyderabad's entry.

NATIONALISTS DISORGANISED.

It is a great pity that the Nationalist-minded Hyderabadis are not organised amongst themselves. But their inertia and indifference, they have left the field of public life free and open to be exploited by rank communalists, mere agitators and job-hunters. If Nationalist Hindus and Muslims were to organise themselves on a common platform and carry on educative work, even amongst the intelligentsia, then all sectarian and separatist institutions will be relegated to the limbo of oblivion. But no body seems to be keen about this sort of solid and healthy move, although the soil is quite congenial for nationalistic work in Hyderabad,—at least much more so than in British India or other Indian States.

I am also assured that the aristocracy of the State, both Hindu and Muslim, is with the people, in their opposition to the present Federal scheme. And yet apprehensions exist that the Viceroy will succeed in obtaining the Nizam's signature to the Instrument of Accession.

There has just appeared, however, one silver lining in the clouds. The sons and grandson of the famous Syed Husain Bilgrami (the late Nawab Imadul Mulk) who hold key positions in the State today have, it is rumoured, decided that Hyderabad must be saved. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, better known as Mirza Ali Yar Khan, and his two worthy uncles Nawabs Akeel Jung and Mehdi Yar Jung, all of whom are thorough nationalists and have no axe to grind, have stiffened their attitude to some extent. Will this save Hyderabad? None can say.

Hyderabad Letter

Ry. Authorities' Arrangements For Tilden's Visit

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail.)

Major E. W. Slaughter, Agent of the Nizam's State Railway, left for Bombay. During his stay at Bombay he will attend the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Aeronautical Training Centre of India and return to Secunderabad by next Saturday.

Hyderabad will witness famous tennis players like Tilden, Cochet, Ramillion and Steeffen in action during 27th and 28th December and a tremendous rush is expected. The matches it is learnt will be played at the newly constructed stadium at Mushirabad.

The Railway authorities, it is understood, are making necessary arrangements in this connection to afford facilities to those who are living in the districts to reach Hyderabad either by means of rail or bus to attend the matches.

Sir Yakub Hussan's name is being mentioned in connection with Law Membership of Hyderabad State which falls vacant during the month of December.

Evolution Of Shorthand

CENTENARY OF ITS INVENTION

(By R. S. Sadasivan)

The year 1937 marks the Centenary of the invention of Pitman's Shorthand. To-day (20th November, 1937), we celebrate the completion of one hundred years of the life of this wonderful system of Short writing invented by the ingeneous brain of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, who deserves our respectful homage on this unique occasion.

HIS EARLY DAYS.

It was on the 4th January 1813 that the illustrious inventor of the Pitmanic system, was born in a country house at Trowbridge. Young Isaac lived in the humblest of surroundings with six brothers and four sisters. The education he received was very meagre. While in his teens, he was put in as a clerk in the cloth factory in which his father served, but he was soon trained for the teachers' profession. Owing to some differences of opinion with his employer, he left service and started a school of his own in 1837 in which one of the subjects he taught was Shorthand.

The system followed was of course that of Taylor's, the then current one. To make the art more popular he made a complete and thorough study of the system and wrote a small treatise on Taylor's Shorthand. Its rejection by the publisher set the brains of Isaac Pitman working, and at last with the help of the study he had made on Walker's Dictionary, invented a completely new system of Shorthand based on phonetics and styled as "Stenographic Soundhand," which appeared in book form on 15th November, 1837.

SIMPLE PRINCIPLES.

The first and fundamental requisite of fast writing with accuracy and ease, is the simplicity of writing the consonants and vowels in any language. And the wonderful brain of Isaac Pitman conceived a method of representing these in the simplest form, viz. straight lines and shallow curves representing consonants and mere dots and dashes representing vowels. As a matter of fact if we take an ordinary wheel, portions of the curved rim and the different spokes represent all the consonants (with the exception of two).

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

The early propaganda to spread the new system was by no means a mean task. Firstly because it was altogether a new system based completely on different principles, there was a natural aversion to follow the newly invented art. Secondly it was doubtful whether it would be possible to write even at such a rate as the other systems then prevailing were capable of. Isaac Pitman with his brothers and a band of followers set themselves heart and soul with the arduous task of spreading the new art. Gradually many schools were opened and a large number of students flocked to study Pitman's Shorthand under those who became experts in the art in the meantime. Successive editions of the Instructor were issued embodying the improvements suggested by the many proficient writers. A number of publications ensued and the new system grew more and more in popularity with the inevitable result that the other systems slowly fell to the background.

"FATHER OF PHONOGRAPHY."

Shorthand soon began to play an important part in every department of life. The year 1887 was the Golden Jubilee of the invention of Pitman's Shorthand and synchronised with the tri-centenary of Timothy Bright's system of Shorthand (1587). It was in the fitness of things that it was decided to hold the 1st International Shorthand Congress in London that year, when warm tributes were paid to Pitman's Shorthand. Lord Rosebery, who presided over the Congress, paid a high tribute to the inventive genious of Isaac Pitman, whose system had revolutionised the world in the matter of recording spoken English delivered at remarkably high rates. He most rightly designated Isaac Pitman as the "venerated Father of Phonography." In the year 1894, the late Queen Victoria conferred upon Isaac Pitman the well merited honour of Knighthood, in recognition of his services to humanity.

He was destined to live not long after that. He died at Bath on the 22nd January 1897 at the age of 84. But before he died he had the satisfaction to know that his invention had proved successful. It is now 40 years since that venerable soul had departed from this world. But his name is ever green throughout the nook and corner of the globe, and is held in high esteem. Let us join together to pay our warm tributes and humble homage to that departed soul on this unique occasion of the centenary of the Invention of Pitman's Shorthand. May his soul rest in peace!

INDIA'S TRADE OVERSEAS

Visible Balance In Favour Of India In October

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

According to a bulletin issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics about India's foreign sea-borne trade in October last, total imports into India excluding Burma, of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 14,50,00,000 and total exports including re-exports to Rs. 16,16,00,000.

Net exports of private treasure during the month of report were Rs. 1,23,00,000 and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 2,91,00,000 in favour of India.

The balance of remittances of funds was minus Rs. 3,88,00,000.—United Press.

HON. MR. MAVLANKAR IN BOMBAY

Looking After Coming Session's Arrangements

Hon Mr G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, arrived from Ahmedabad on Wednesday and is at present engaged in the work connected with the forthcoming session of the Assembly.

He is leaving for Poona during the week-end and then visits Satara. He is returning to Bombay in the first week of December.

Till to-day, the Director of Information was in charge of issuing passes to the representatives of the Press wanting to attend the meeting of the Assembly. Now, it is understood, the Speaker himself is taking over that work and the necessary passes will be issued to the Press representatives through the Speaker's office.

After his return from Ratnagiri the Speaker will look to the seating arrangements in the Council Hall for the members, Press representatives and visitors. The seating arrangements on the floor of the Assembly will be similar to the arrangement that was there during the old Council days. Since the number of members has increased another row of seats will be put along the wall.

The Speaker will also look into the complaints and suggestions made on behalf of the Press representatives regarding arrangements for them. The accoustics of the Council Hall in Bombay is bad. The Press representatives have asked for a room for themselves, and, if possible, a telephone. All these will be considered by the Speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Mavlanker presided on Friday over the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Assembly during the last session to draft Rules for the regulation and procedure to be followed in the Legislative Assembly. Almost all the members of the Committee were present at the meeting, which considered several amendments and additions to the present set of Rules.

MUSLIM BY-ELECTION TRIBUNAL

Kolaba Muslim Rural Seat

Sir Govind Madgavkar has been appointed as the President and Messrs. V. F. Taraporewala and M. C. Chagla as members of the commission to inquire into the election petition filed by Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., Collector of Kolaba and Returning Officer for the Kolaba District Rural Muhammadan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly against Mahomed Amin Jitekar who was declared elected to the Assembly on the 22nd July in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The allegation is that Mr. Mahomed Amin Jitekar unduly influenced the electorate by bribery

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INDIANS IN TOKYO

Resolution On Sino-Japanese War

(From A Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Nov. 4.

At a meeting of Indian residents, held under the auspices of the India Independence League of Japan, at the Rainbow Grill restaurant, on the 4th October, Mr. Rash Behari Bose presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas the British and the Russian policy pursued over a long period for creating estrangement between Japan and China is chiefly responsible for the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

Whereas true happiness and contentment cannot reign long the peoples of Asia till the British Imperialistic and the Russian Communistic influence and domination in the Orient are removed.

Whereas both Japan and China, as the natural leaders of Asia, are in duty bound to regenerate and free all Asiatic countries.

Whereas the Sino-Japanese friendship and co-operation are prerequisite for the removal of the British and Russian influence in the Orient and for the complete liberation of Asia,

We hereby earnestly request China to cease hostilities immediately, make up with Japan, and present a united front against British Imperialism and Russian Communism, both of which are a great menace to humanity.

We further implore Japan to extend her friendly hands to China at once for the attainment of the above-mentioned object.

We hereby bring to the notice of the civilised world, and voice a strong protest against, the injustice of the British decision to despatch two Indian regiments to China from India for the protection of British interests, in spite of the opposition of the Indian nationalists.

We hereby strongly protest against the interference by the League of Nations, which is nothing but a citadel of British Imperialism, in the Sino-Japanese, or any other Asiatic, affairs.

We hereby respectfully request all Asiatics and other peoples who value humanity and justice to oppose with all their might and with every means at their disposal the attempt of Britain and Russia to utilise the Sino-Japanese conflict to curb Japan's power and prestige and defame her before the world.

M. N. ROY'S HEALTH

Two Months' Rest Advised

BOMBAY, November 19.

Mr. M. N. Roy was examined this evening by Dr. Erulkar. Slight improvement was found in the heart trouble but the intestinal trouble was found worsening.

Mr. Roy was advised by the doctor to take complete physical and mental rest for about two months.—United Press.

Municipal Budget Debate

Support For Increase In General Tax

JAGTAP'S PLEA FOR MUNICIPAL LOWER SERVANTS

Rao Bahadur Jagtap, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., supported the one per cent. increase in the general tax in the meeting of the Standing Committee.

There was none who could profess to know the administrative side of the Corporation better than the Municipal Commissioner, and, therefore, Rao Bahadur Jagtap advised his colleagues to consider the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner very carefully.

It was stated by one of the members that the Corporation had done more than sufficient for the inferior servants but he thought that it was a cruel remark for while inspecting Municipal Workers' Chawl he found temporary sweepers huts worse than those for animals.

With the short experience he had of the city and of the Corporation, Rao Bahadur Jagtap emphasised that there were still many things which required to be done to ameliorate the condition of the municipal lower servants and labourers.

Mr. M. I. Rowji opposed the increase of one per cent general tax and said we have not yet decided to give a living wage to our poor staff and to add fuel to the fire the Municipal Commissioner has not yet provided Rs. 2 lacs for the milk supply to the Municipal school-going children. Does he deserve to have an increase of 1 per cent in general tax? It would be different if minimum living wage of Rs. 30 per month is given to the Municipal servants and the Municipal School children were given free milk. The Municipal Commissioner would then be justified in bringing the increase in general tax, otherwise it is our duty to vote against this unfair proposal of the increase in the general tax, which gives no relief to the poor.

If the general tax is increased, the landlords will have a good pretext to increase their rents and ultimately it will come from the pockets of the poor rate-payers.

Cambatta Says Building Boom Will Automatically Swell Income

Mr. Shiavax C. Cambatta in the course of his speech at the Standing Committee debate on the Municipal budget said:—

I have carefully looked into the Budget from a businessman's stand-point and have weighed all the points in the balance which the Commissioner has urged in favour of increased taxation and regret to have to state that I cannot bring myself in agreement with the Commissioner's suggestion in spite of the paper estimate of a deficit of nearly 20 lacs of rupees.

Last year the estimate budget of the Commissioner also showed an estimated deficit of 12 lacs, which we in the Standing Committee considerably reduced and when the budget was actually worked the Commissioner himself comes forward with the enormously increased cash balance of 21 lacs of rupees in spite of the fact that we have lost revenue in connection with railways and other sources.

ERRONEOUS PROPOSITION.

The reason why I take a more optimistic view happens to be that I am in close touch with the building activity in this city, having had something to do with properties in this connection and I can assure the Committee that the building activity in the year to come will enormously increase in view of the fact that most of the Back Bay plots have been taken over and construction is rapidly progressing. There are other plots on the Worli side also which are rapidly fructifying, bringing us a much larger increase in revenue than in the year to come, compared to what the Commissioner has estimated in the present budget. Perhaps it may be argued that the increase in properties within the city does not necessarily mean increase in revenue because tenants from one locality might shift to the other. In reply I may state that, that is an erroneous proposition. At present migration to suburbs has not only ceased but a reaction has taken place, viz., that the people are migrating from the suburbs to the city and are occupying either new buildings or empty buildings. This is due to the fact that the cost of living as well as water tax, non-agricultural tax, etc., have considerably increased in the suburbs. If one looks into the figures of suburban population he will find that there is at present 30 per cent vacancy in the suburban houses. Thus we can with great confidence look to considerable increase in revenue from general tax.

We should not also forget that we have presented a scheme of increased town duty to the Government which will soon be accepted and which promises to bring in over 10 lakhs of rupees. The Commissioner himself has shown an increase of Rs. 50,000 on the present position as it is, but when the Government sanctions the other scheme naturally there will be a substantial increase. It is, therefore, incumbent that the Commissioner should be asked to press the Government to take up this matter urgently to enable us to take up many of our schemes to provide for public amenities as well as to afford medical and other reliefs.

The Government charges an entertainment tax. Should we not ask them to utilise a portion of this tax in purchasing educational films which we may make use of in our schools to great advantage. An impression made by such educational films carefully selected on the children can never be counterbalanced by intensive cramming or teaching which the teachers may be giving them under the old system.

Times have now changed and the Congress party has established popular Government. Should we not be entitled under these circumstances to ask this Congress Government to share with us the burden of compulsory education in the City. The Congress has been all along its campaign complaining against the old Government system that it had failed in not having educated the population of India and that they were keeping the masses and the working class steeped in illiteracy. They were all the time agitating for free and compulsory primary education. If reminded of these and if our case is properly pressed, we should get on amount from the Government on this head however small with a view to lessen our heavy burden in this direction and relieve the city of this burden of taxation.

Batch of jockeys who arrived in Bombay by Thursday's mail boat. Some of them are for Bombay, some for Madras and some for Calcutta.

Sir C. V. Raman (garlanded) who arrived in Bombay by Thursday's mail boat after attending the International Science Congress at Paris.

NINTH SEWA SAMITI SCOUTS' MELA

Provincial Associations Invited To Send Contingents

Mr. J. S. Varma, headquarters commissioner, S. S. Boy Scouts' Association, Allahabad writes:—

The Ninth All-India Mela of scouts and guides of the S. S. Boy Scouts Association will be held at Calcutta from December 26 to 30, 1937. Invitations have been issued to all provincial, district and local associations to send contingents to the Calcutta mela and contribute to make this annual gathering a success. The programme consists, as usual of conferences of Patrol leaders and scouters and of demonstrations in the various items of scout and guide-craft.

There will, however be a slight change this year in making the awards. There will be no championships nor will there be first, second or third prizes. Teams coming up to the standard fixed by the management shall get a blue ribbon, those slightly below the standard, a red ribbon and those considered goodwill get a yellow ribbon.

The following items of demonstrations have been fixed:

Lion cubs—Acting accidents with necessary first-aid, Quick-sight game and Takli Dangal.

Eby scouts—Signalling, First-aid and scouts' pace race.

Rover scouts—Tent-making, First-aid and Dramatising the scout law.

The much coveted championship shields will be awarded to the district associations putting up the best general shows of cubbing, scouting and rovering. Those intending to participate in the above demonstrations may notify to the Chief Mela Director at Calcutta by December 15.

RESTRICTION ORDER ON SOCIALISTS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

Notices restricting their activities have been served on several prominent Socialists including Shrimati Satyavati, member of the A. I. C. C. and Mr. Brij Kishan Chadiwala, by the local Government.

The notice says that as the local Government are satisfied that they acted and are about to act in a manner prejudicial to public peace they shall abstain from all forms of political activities in Delhi province and shall not take part in meetings or processions.—United Press.

SCOUTS' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT ALLAHABAD

The Commissioner S. S. Boy Scouts' Association, Allahabad, writes:—

Preparations are going ahead for the Scouts' Round Table Conference to be held on November 28 and 29 at the National Headquarers of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association at Allahabad. At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the Association, five representatives from the United Provinces were selected to attend the Conference. They are Professor Madan Mohan, the Rev. H. R. Ferger, Mr. Manzoor Hasan Kazmi, Mr. D. L. Ananda Rao and Mr. Bhola Nath Mehra.

News have been received with regard to the arrival of representatives of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts' Association of the Central Provinces, of the Provincial branches of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association in Madras and Delhi, of the Bihar Provincial Seva Samiti and of the newly started National Boy Scout Association of Bombay.

Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the guests and also for an interesting demonstration of some selected items of Indian Scout-craft.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS CATHEDRAL SERVICE

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Eucharist service in the St. Thomas Cathedral this morning to celebrate the Centenary of the Diocese of Bombay.

His Grace the Metropolitan of Calcutta assisted by the Bishop of Bombay and the Archdeacon Nix-Seaman officiated.

The service was entirely choral and the Cathedral was packed by the European and Indian Christian members of the Anglican congregations in the city.

In the evening the Bishop will be "At Home" in honour of the Metropolitan where a number of distinguished guests are invited.

Election Of Secondary Teachers' Federation's Executive Committee

The following were elected as members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation:—

President: Principal H. V. Hampton, Secondary Training College, Bombay. Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. K. Marzban and Mr. S. U. Shukla.

General Secretary: Mr. C. A. Christie, Robert Money School, Bombay 7. Treasurer: Mr. A. L. Muzumdar.

Other members: Messrs. C. C. Shah, M. P. Shah, R. N. Vakil, M. S. Godbole, V. K. Joshi and Mrs. Y. Hirlekar.

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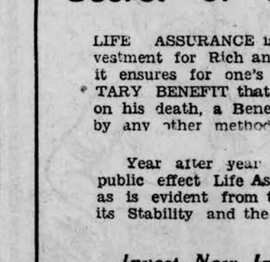

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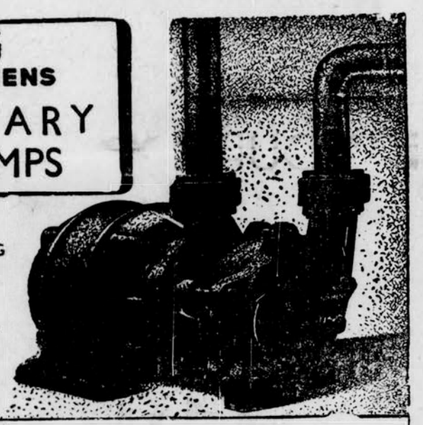

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TRADE AND FINANCE

PERSISTENT GOLD DEMAND ON CONTINENTAL ACCOUNT

Better Tone In Government Securities

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Labour Unrest Tells On Share Bazar

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, November 19.

MONEY

There was practically no change in the monetary situation during the past week, day-to-day funds being available at 1/2 per cent. Term money rates also were the same as last week, three months being quoted at 1 per cent., and four to six months at 1-1/4 per cent. Government were able to discount three months' Treasury Bills at a lower rate of Re. .8125 per cent., as against Rs. 2.85 crores. per cent as against Re. .9115 per cent., last week. Total applications amounted to Rs. 2.85 crores. of which Rs. 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Re. 0-13-0 per cent. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore which were offset by renewals of a like amount. The amount of tenders has been enhanced from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crores from 23rd of November '37, which move is probably prompted by the recent heavy offerings.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was quietly steady during the early part of the week, but towards the close in the absence of any business in connection with export of gold or merchandise, the undertone of the market was a shade quieter. Sellers of spot T.T. quoted 1s. 6-3/32d. and buyers 1s. 6-1/8d., occasional business being done at race-course odds within this range. There were no sterling tenders to Government at 1s. 6-1/8d. this week. This amply indicates the exceptional slackness in the export trade of the country which is generally active at this time of the year

DOLLAR FLUCTUATIONS

Among the foreign exchanges in London, the market for the United States' currency was active throughout the week. The sterling/dollar cross-rate, after opening at 498.80 cents. declined to 498.10 cents After the week-end, however, the rate steadily advanced and touched 501.80 cents on Wednesday on heavy Continental offerings of dollar against purchases of gold in the London market. Towards the close, the rate declined to 499.95 cents on American and speculative purchases of dollar funds. The premium on three months' forward dollars ranged between dol. 0.75 and dol. 0.84. The franc was fairly well maintained during the week. The sterling/franc rate, after opening at frs. 147.06 gradually advanced to frs. 147.59, at which level the French Control intervened and forced the rate back to frs. 147.16 towards the close. The discounts on three months' forward francs, which was at frs. 3.25 at the opening, advanced to frs. 4.00 mid-week, but closed at frs. 3.50. The guilder, after opening at fls. 9.01-3/8, cheapened to fls. 9.03-7/16 in sympathy with the dollar, closing again at fls. 9.01-5/8, while the belga eased to 20.39-3/4 mid-week, and closed at 29.39-1/4. The Italian lira fluctuated between 94.70 and 95.30

GOLD

A persistent demand for gold in the London market on Continental account kept the sterling price of the metal comparatively steady despite wide fluctuations in the sterling/dollar cross-rate. The local market was rather sticky, and spot gold, after opening at Rs. 34-9-3, advanced to Rs. 34-10-3 on Saturday, but declined to Rs. 34-8-3 on Wednesday following a sharp advance in the sterling/dollar rate from 498.10 cents to 501.80 cents. At the close, spot was quoted at Rs. 34-9-0, while December settlement gold was quoted at 3 pies and January settlement 6 pies over spot. The London price of the metal after opening at 140s. 4-1/2d., gradually declined to 139s. 10d. closing at 140s. while the premium on gold as compared with the dollar arbitrage parity steadily advanced from 10d. to 14-1/2d., but later declined to 11d. The market for sovereigns was very inactive and the rate was unaltered during the week at Rs. 22-4-9 both for spot and forward delivery. Stocks of gold in the local market are estimated at about 1,75,000 tolas. while arrivals from upcountry average about 15,000 tolas a day The daily offtake is some 1,500 tolas. Last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Strathnaver' is valued at Rs. 19.37 lacs, while imports amounted to Rs. 1,82,149 in gold bar and coin. The highest and the lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 34-10-3 and Rs. 34-8-3 for spot, Rs. 34-10-3 and Rs. 34-8-6 for December settlement and Rs. 34-10 and Rs. 34-8-9 for January settlement.

SILVER

Silver opened steady around the previous close of Rs. 50-10, but following a sharp advance in the sterling/dollar cross-rate and the consequent decline in the London price of the metal to 19-5/8d. as against 19-13/16d. at the opening, the local price was marked down to Rs. 50-0-6 on Wednesday. Towards the close, however, on steadier advices from foreign markets, the rate advanced to Rs. 50-3. The turnover, on the whole, was comparatively small. At lower levels, the market was inclined to show good resistance. but on any appreciable rise, profit taking was in evidence. In London the spot rate, after opening at 19-13/16d., gradually declined to 19-5/8d. midweek, but after improved and closed at 19-11/16d., while the rate for two months' forward was quoted at a discount of 1/16d and 1/8d. during the week. Stocks in the market are estimated at about 17,000 bars, while the average daily offtake is some 55 bars. Yesterday's arrival per s.s. "Strathaird" is valued at £7,200, while silver to the amount of £7,000 is 'en route' to Bombay. During the week under review, silver coins worth Rs. 28,669 were imported. The highest and the lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 50-10-6 and Rs. 50-0-6 for spot and December settlement and Rs. 50-12 and Rs. 50-2 for January settlement. The rates for Shanghai dollar and the yen were unaltered during the week at 1s. 2-1/4d. and 1s. 2d. respectively.

GILT-EDGED

Compared to last week, a better tone was manifest on the local gilt-edged market, and prices showed an all round improvement. Though the turnover was restricted, some investment demand was in evidence. This coupled with a rise in mid-week of 15 sterling over the previous close in the price at 3-1/2 per cent. India sterling stock gave a fill-up to the market. The quotation for 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper shot up from the previous close of Rs. 98-4 to Rs. 98-14, but towards the close, in sympathy with London advices, it closed a shade lower at Rs. 98-13. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan advanced from Rs. 100-5 to Rs. 100-8; 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan from Rs. 102-4 to Rs. 102-10 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan from Rs. 113-12 to Rs. 113-15. 3½ per cent. 1947-50 loan was steady around Rs. 106-11; 4 per cent. 1943 bonds around Rs. 108-7 and 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan around Rs. 119-8. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 105-1; 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108-2 and 5½ per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 103. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan moved narrowly between Rs. 120-10 and Rs. 120-12.

SHARES.

With the continuance of the labour unrest in the mill industry and a complete lack of encouraging advices from foreign centres, the local stock market witnessed a sharp setback early in the week owing to heavy liquidation. The market showed good resistance at the lower levels and prices were maintained all round towards the close. The turnover was moderate. Tata Defds., which had closed at Rs. 1620 last week, dropped precipitately to as low as Rs. 1535 on Monday, but recovered and closed at Rs. 1570. Tata Ordys., after losing about 7 points from the previous close of Rs. 354-8, were a shade better at Rs. 349 at the end. Among the cotton mill section, Bombay Dyeings, Centuries, Kohinoors and New Greats were the most to suffer. Bombay Dyeings, after declining sharply from Rs. 1,062-8 to Rs. 1,042-8, moved up on general support to Rs. 1,053-12, while Centuries, after a drop of about 9 points early in the week to Rs. 270, steadied up to Rs. 274-6 at the close. Central Indias opened at Rs. 308-12 and, after declining to Rs. 300, closed at Rs. 305-10. Kohinoors, which were quoted around Rs. 372-8, were down to Rs. 362-8 mid-week but finished at Rs. 368-12. New Greats, on the other hand, after losing about 5 points to Rs. 315, rose sharply on brisk inquiry to Rs. 330. Hydro-electric shares moved with the fluctuations in the price of fixed interest securities. Tata Powers fluctuated between Rs. 1,497-8 and Rs. 1,487-8; Andhra Valleys between 1,582-8 and Rs. 1,580 and Tata Hydros between Rs. 158-12 and Rs. 158-8. Bank and Railway shares were quietly steady. Bank of Indias, after advancing to Rs. 148 mid-week, closed at Rs. 147; Central Banks at Rs. 70-10; Imperial fully paids at Rs. 592-8 and Reserve Banks at Rs. 26-8. Ahmedabad Prantij and Tapti Valleys were quoted at Rs. 768-12 and Rs. 766-4 respectively at the close. Among miscellaneous shares, Bombay Burmas, Belapur, Scindia Steams and Associated Cements were all maintained around the previous closing rates.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 19

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	78 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ordinaryr	0 5 0
Bank of London and S. America	5 17 6
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	112 0 0
Borneo Ltd. Ordinary	0 5 6
Borneo Ltd. Pref	1 0 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ordinary Stk	63 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 5 0
Lansil Ltd. Ordinary	0 11 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 15 0
Foreign Rl Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	30 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	102 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 14 0
J. Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5 11 6
C and E Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 7 0
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ordinary	0 3 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 5 9
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0 8 9

"Nandkumar" forthcoming Jayashree Films.

Kamala Kumari in "Bal Yogini" a forthcoming S. M. P. Picture

"MICHAEL STROGOFF"

At The Broadway

An adventure picture offering a wealth of excitement, a tender romance, some of the most spectacular scenes ever protographed and entertainment which should find favour with father, mother, sister and brother now comes to the screen of the Broadway, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar this week in "Michael Strogoff".

Besides its remarkable pageantry a drama and action, this noteworthy version of Jules Verne's story introduces a new candidate for American picture laurels in the magnetic person of Anon Walbrook. The international stage and screen favourite offered a performance which skyrockets him into the ranks of our own topnotch screen celebrities.

Carefully woven into the plot and extraordinary enough to justify paeans of praise on their own account are the tremendous panoramic scenes of the Russian army pitted against the barbaric Tartar hordes in two different battle episodes. These scenes far surpass anything of the kind ever filmed, and they alone would make the picture well-worth seeing for their sheer, breath-taking effect.

As millions who have read the famous story will recall—and here, for once, is a film version of a book that faithfully follows the original plot—"Michael Strogoff" concerns itself with the perilous journey of its hero across Siberia and through hostile Tartar patrols to reach a besieged Russian army at Irkutsk with the Tsar's orders for the campaign. A beautiful woman spy is on its trail; a Russian girl befriend him; he is trapped, battles river pirates, is captured and tortured by the Tartars, but with the aid of the loyal girl, attain his mission and a thrilling revenge over the Tartar leader.

For all its straightforward simplicity "Michael Strogoff" reaches absorbing heights in its steady accumulation of dramatic tension, and in many ways it is a refreshing change from the conventional type of action film

And, as a closing word, mark Michael Strogoff" down on your list as one of the really worthwhile offerings of the season.

NORMA SHEARER IN "SMILIN' THROUGH"

At The Wellington

That "a thing of beauty is a joy forever" on the screen is reaffirmed at the Wellington where Norma Shearer in "Smilin' Trough" is the current featured attraction.

This beautiful story which has stirred the hearts of countless theatre-goers since Jane Cowl first presented it on the New York stage, takes on a new glow under the witchery of Norma Shearer's acting. In this she is rendered superb support by Fredric March, Leslie Howard, O. P. Heggie, Ralph Forbes and others.

STORY SWAYS THE HEART

Directed for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by Sidney Franklin, this taking version of "Smilin' Through" still works its spell of tears and smiles, still sways the heart by its moments of pathos which follow before and after the lighter moments of gayety.

England of 1868 contrasted with the modern times of excitement which attended the last war is the background of this wistful tale. The story is that of a man who cannot forget the memory of tragedy when the fulfilment of his love is blighted on his wedding day. Fifty years afterward the son of the man who caused his bitterness returns and falls in love with the niece of the girl whom this man, now old and gray, has loved. Out of the bitterness in which he has lived all those years he seeks to keep the young lovers apart, and only when the spirit of his departed one returns does he find it in his heart to relent.

ACTING IS BRILLIANT

Norma Shearer reaches new heights in her dual portrayal of the two girls. In making a departure from the sophistry of her usual modern roles she is a buoyant, radiant and refreshing spirit. Fredric March, both as the jilted lover and the youth who returns later to win her, is suave and convincing. Leslie Howard has a powerful role as the man who lives with his bitter memories from youth to old age, and invests his role with the charm for which he is distinguished. Sidney Franklin has directed the production with a feeling of warmth and glow.

KING OF GAMBLERS

At The Pathe

There are many surprises in store for movie goers in "King of Gamblers," the story of the slot machine racket in a big city, which opens to-day at the Pathe Theatre.

Three gents who specialise in villainy play "sympathetic" roles in the story, one of them even carrying the leading male romantic role. Another, who specialized in wearing kimonas foreign military tunics and flowing capes, appears in smart modern male attire. An actress who never sang in films sings two new song hits, and a newcomer to the screen proves she is an actress of great versatility.

The erstwhile villains are Lloyd Nolan, Porter Hall and Harvey Stephens.

For a villain Nolan has had an amazing career. Screen villains are generally roundly hated by movie goers but Nolan proved an exception. His fan mail became so great as a result of his work in "The Texas Rangers" and "Internes Can't Take Money", that he was given a chance to play a leading role.

In "King of Gamblers" Nolan plays the role of a reporter who falls in love with a racketeer's girl friend, played by Claire Trevor, and the two lead to the undoing of the underworld czar.

Another reformed villain is Porter Hall. Hall came to films in "The Thin Man" and achieved his greatest popularity since in "The General Died at Dawn" and "The Plainsman".

In "King of Gamblers", however, Hall is a thoroughly likeable if somewhat fussy managing editor of a reform newspaper.

The third is Harvey Stephens. This notable actor got his first "break" away from villainy as the village doctor in "Maid of Salem" but he went right back to villainy in "Murder Goes to College" and has stayed there until he was cast in "King of Gamblers." In this story he portrays a Wall Street man who falls under the control of Akim Tamiroff, who plays the title role.

The man of the kimonas and tunics is Akim Tamiroff, best known for portrayal of General Yang in "The General Died at Dawn" Tamiroff wore "civvies" for the first time in "Her Husband Lies". It was the manner in which he handled that assignment and his ability to wear the flashy attire of Broadway's sporting and gambling fraternity which won him the title role in "King of Gamblers."

The singing star who never sang before is Miss Trevor who, as a night club entertainer, sings two new hit tunes, "Hate to Talk About Myself," a new Robin and Rainger opus, and "I'm Feelin' High", a new tune by Burton Lane and Ralph Freed. Miss Trevor plays the feminine romantic lead in "King of Gamblers".

The newcomer who proves herself an actress of great versatility is Helen Burgess. Miss Burgess is the girl who was given an important role by Cecil B. DeMile in "The Plainsman" despite the fact that she had never been in pictures before, and who scored opposite John Trent in "A Doctor's Diary."

"King of Gamblers' is an original story by Tiffany Thayer, noted author of sensational stories. Its elaborate cast also includes Larry Grabbe, Barlowe Borland, Evelyn Brent and many others.

BUSTER KEATON COMEDIES

At The Edward

The management of the Edward has specially arranged a comedy programme of four brand new fast moving comedies starring the most serious Comedian Buster Keaton and a side programme of Camera Thrills. There is also a Mickey Mouse technicolour reel, Polo Team wherein Laurel and Hardy, Charlie Chaplin etc. The whole programme will be an uproarious laughter for young and old alike.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Bullion And Base Metals Steady But Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Nov 19

On Friday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton was steady with minor fluctuations.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet. Base metals were steady.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange showed some easiness on some selling. Gilt-edged securities also came under pressure.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Nov 19

Previous closing	7.68
To-day's opening	7.67
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	7.69
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Nov 19

Preevious closing	4.43
To-day's opening	4.45
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.43
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 158

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 19

Cotton was slightly easier on absence of any fresh incentive to stimulate demand but the undertone kept steady with traders awaiting legislative developments.

Trading in December began at 7.67 i.e. 1 point from lower than previous closing. Prices eased on scattered December liquidation which was partially taken by spot houses otherwise there was noting interesting with rates ruling round opening levels.

New York cotton finally closed at 7.69 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 19

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.69/7.68) 7.70/7.67
January (7.71/7.71) 7.72/7.72
March (7.79/7.79) 7.79/7.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 19

American December (4.40) 4.42
American January (4.44) 4.46
Sakels November (6.29) 6.32
Sakels January (6.39) 6.42

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 19

Broach cotton moved between Rs. 159-12 and Rs. 157-10 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 158.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 19

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 1/2 paid and sellers) £20 5/8 (mutilated) paid and sellers
Dunlop November (£22 3/4) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning November (£21 3/4) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16 buyers) 6 15/16 buyers
Forward January March (7 3/16 paid and buyers) 7 1/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£15 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£12 7/8 sellers £12 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 19

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.91 1/2. Prices eased moderately on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by more favourable crop from Argentine

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 19

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 96 and March 93 3/4. Operations were quiet owing to private estimates placing crop losses in Argentine and Australia on a lower scale while rising temperatures in Argentine caused profit taking and local selling.

WOOL SALES

London, Nov 19

The selection was moderate and the demand was slow. Home trade and the continent were about equal buyers

Greasy lower (0-10 3/4) 0-7 1/2
Greasy higher (1-4) 1-2 1/2
Scoured lower (1-1 1/2) 1-1
Scoured higher (1-11 1/2) 2-3 1/2

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov 19

Previous closing	5.00 3/16
To-day's opening	5.00 7/16
To-day's closing	5.00 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 19

Previous closing	4.99.95
To-day's opening	5.00.45
To-day's closing	5.00.30

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 19

Previous closing	147.37
To-day's opening	147.34
To-day's closing	147.21

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 19

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00.45 and then eased to 5.00.30 on scattered selling and lack of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.00.30

Franc opened at 147.34 and then kept steady with minor variations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 147.21.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 1/8) 1-5 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.120) 11.117
New York on Bombay (37.78) 37.78
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (95.05) 95.05
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/32) 1-2 3/32
London on Kobe 1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£181 1/2 buyers £181 3/4 sellers. Weak) £183 buyers £183 1/2 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£17 buyers £17 1/16 sellers. Barely steady) £16 11/16 buyers £16 3/4 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £45) £42 to £43

Glasgow Iron sh. (112-0) 112-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov 19

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold. America bought. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 19

Spot	(19 11/16d.)	19 11/16d.
Forward	(19 9/16d.)	19 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 19

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-0) £7-0-1

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 19

Silver ready	50	0	0
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	50	1	0
Silver 2nd settlement Magsar	50	3	0
Gold ready	34	8	9
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34	8	9
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34	9	0
Sovereign	22	4	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 19

Wheat January	5	5	3
Wheat May	5	1	0
Linseed May	7	11	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Nov 19

Liverpool wheat December closed at 95 3/4 as against the previous closing at 95 5/8

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov 19

May Delivery.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m	7	11	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	11	6
Rate. at 3-0 p.m.	7	11	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	11	3

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 19

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 98-12-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m was Rs. 98-11-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	98	12	0
Highest	98	12	0
Lowest	98	11	0
Closing	98	11	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 19

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed at £94 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 19

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£93 3/4) £93 3/4
3 per cent India (£94 1/2) £94
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107) £107
6 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 1/4) £109

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 1/8) £76 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 19

2-30 p.m.

After being weak markets generally were rather steadier. Internationals and oils fluctuated narrowly. Indian loans however were rather undecided.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-6) 16-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 57-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Musical Industries (17-6) 17-3
Princhin Johnson (38-6) 38-0
Imperial Chemical (35-6) 35-1 1/2
Woolsworth. Ordinary (69-0) 68-6
Realisation 1930 (£68) £65
Dunlop Rubber (32-0) 31-9
Unilever Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Ford Motors (22-9) 22-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£63 1/2) £62 1/2
British American Tobacco (103-9) 103-1 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (149-4 1/2) 148-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-6) 21-6
Distillers (102-6) 102-0
Bredfords Dyers (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
British Celanese (£4 3/4) £4 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (41-9) 41-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-3) 44-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 22-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 42 3/4) dol 41 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (62-6) 62-6
Tata Steel Preference (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-0) 18-9
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-0
Empire of India (32-6) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 29-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 28-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (14-4 1/2) 13-9
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 7/8) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (87-6) 86-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 96-3
Sub Nigel (£10) £9 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 31-3
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (76-10 1/2) 76-3
Burma Oil (111-3) 111-3
Musical Eagle (11-7 1/2) 12-6
Shell Transport (91-3) 91-3
Royal Dutch (£37) £37

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£61 1/2) £60 1/2
and S Ordinary (£29) £28 1/8
L N E R Deferred (£4 1/8) £4
Southern Dutch (£19 1/8) £18 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£127 1/2) £127 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81 1/2) £81

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 19

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 37 7/8) dol 35 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/2) dol 28
U S Steel Common (dol 55 3/8 ex div) dol 54 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/2) dol 108 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE DEPRESSED

Further Provincial Selling

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 19

On the Stock Exchange further provincial selling again depressed the markets but, later on the selling subsiding, rather a steadier undertone developed, though several appreciable losses remained at the close especially among industrials.

Commodities were quieter but rubber eased owing to the lack of interest.

Wall Street opened easy.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Nov 19

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	16	10	3
March	16	6	9
Panjab January	13	15	0
March	13	14	9
Desi American January	17	6	9
March	17	6	6
Tone quiet.			
Wheat November	29	8	9
Decemb r	29	6	3
January	29	6	3
J ly	27	0	3
Tone dull.			
Gram November	23	2	3
December	23	3	0
July	22	3	0
Toria November	41	1	6
December	40	13	6
February	38	7	0
Cottonseeds January	16	11	0
March	16	15	3

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Inactive And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Nov 19

Jutes—very little business passed in these shares to-day and the rates generally ruled easier. Coals practically remained idle and inactive and only a limited business was put through at more or less easier prices as reflected. Miscellaneous—Indian Irons opened weak but steadied up as the day progressed. Others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities kept fully steady.

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 98/11, four per cent loan 1913 108/10; four per cent loan 1960-70 113-15; five per cent loan 1940-43 107-14; five per cent loan 1945-55 120-14 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1930-40 103-2

Banks: Ballygunge Bank 106, Imperial Bank conty 390; Reserve Bank 124.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab 99/8 small lots.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 7-14; Dunbar 169; Elgin 119; Gaya Cotton and Jute rody 10-4; New Victoria ordy 1-5; do pref 4-12.

Coals: Aldih 4-13; Amalgamated 26-8, Vengal Bhatdee 2-11; Bansra 5-11; Burrakur 17-8; Churulia 2-3; Dhemo Main 12-9; uEquitable 40-4; Ghusick and Muslia 5; Hurriladih 17-14; Katras Jherriah 25-12 small lots; Mundulpur 9-15; New Beerbhoom 23-6; Nazira 9-11 small lot; Parasea 12; Searsole 6-5; South Kanrapura 7-4; Standard 35-8; Talcher 2-2, Union 22-6 ct; West Jamuria 31-12.

Jutes: Alliance pref 107; Birla 18-4; Cheviot 164; Craig 1-2; Empire 25 small lot; Howrah 50 ex div; Kamarhatty 495, Kinnison pref 150; Lawrence pref 128 ct; National 21-8; Presidency 3-14; Waverley 1-10; Northbrook pref 128-5, (repeat) Northbrook pref 128 ct.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9-10; Consolidated Tin 7; Indian Copper 2-13; Rhodesia Copper 2-3; Tavoy Tin 2-4; Dalmia Cement ordy 11-3; do defd 2-3-8 small lot; Bengal AV Telephone ordy 20-4; Braithwaite and Co India Elec 6-12; Burn and Co ordy 295; Hukumchand Steel ordy 11-11; do defd 3; Indian Iron and Steel 42-4; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2-13; Kumardhubi Eng ordy 3-10; Marshals 1-9; National Iron and Steel 7; Steel Corpn ordy 7-12; B I Corpn ordy 3-15; Indian Cables 15-4; Rohtas Industries pref 127; Steuart and Co 1-5; Dunlop Rubber ordy 17-12 small lot; Indian Paper Pulp 136 small lots; Kamasar Rubber 1.23 cts; Assam Saws 1/8, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 19-12; Port Shipping 20-4; Teas: Bateli 4-9; Birpara 312; Gungaram 375; Hattikhiro 23-10 ex div; Kaliti 12-14; Killcott 50-8; Huldibari 22-4; Maud 11 ct; Rutema 10-14; New Terai 14-8 cum div;

Debentures: Three per cent 1951 Calcutta Port Trust 98-14 small lot; four per cent 1933-50; Calcutta Municipal 106-12 small lot; three quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/1 small lot. —A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India, Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 12th November 1937.

	Bombay, Nov 19
1. Demand Liabilities:—	
(a) In India	129,74,86,000
(b) In Burma	6,31,92,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,34,33,000
(b) In Burma	4,83,89,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	6,13,85,000
(b) In Burma	2,81,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	15,000
(b) In Burma	20,89,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	90,12,000
(b) In Burma	1,27,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	30,82,000
(b) In Burma	1,40,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	25,25,43,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	101,77,23,000
(b) In Burma	4,52,26,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	5,37,00,000
(b) In Burma	23,10,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-11-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.049 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.8 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.0 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 124 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-11-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

ADULTERATION OF MILK

(Continued From Page 6)

laints about this in various newspapers, but it appears that the Health Department of the City is taking the matter very lightly in its usual way. It is high time that the City Fathers took up this matter in right earnest.

A few days ago one Mr. Desai wrote in one of the daily papers to the effect that the evil of adulterating milk can be attributed to the petty shop-keepers and Bhayyas only, while the morale of the big milk merchants (Gowlis) was untainted.

I do not know whether he (Mr. Desai) holds any brief for the Gowlis, but if he is sincere about what he says, I should tell him that he seems to have only half-studied the matter. If the City Health Department arrange to spare only three Assistant Health Officers accompanied by about 40 Inspectors and a lorry-load of bottles on any appointed day I can prove that not only petty dealers and shop-keepers, but even almost half the number of the big Gowlis have fallen into this evil habit of making money without paying any regard to the harm done thereby to the citizens.

—Yours etc.,

UMERJI MUSA BHARUCHA.

DECREASE IN IMPORT OF COTTON YARN

Export From British India Increases

"The returns for the month of September indicate a further fall in the importations of cotton yarn into British India (excluding Burma) during the month as compared with the imports for the previous month, but a substantial increase in the arrivals of cotton piecegoods owing to comparatively larger shipments from Japan" says a monthly review of seaborne trade of British India for September in cotton and artificial silk piecegoods just issued by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

As regards exports for the same period the review says "the total shipments of cotton yarn from British India rose from two and a half million lbs in August to 4.4 million, during the month of September. Of these exports 4.2 million lbs consisted of grey rough yarn." Syria, Aden and its dependencies, Straits Settlements and Siam were the countries which absorbed this increased export of cotton yarn from British India.

COTTON TRADE.

Reviewing the cotton trade of the Bombay presidency for the third quarter of 1937, the document says "as in the first two quarters of the year, the imports of both cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods into the Bombay Presidency during the third quarter of the year were substantially lower than in the corresponding quarter of the year."

"The expansion in exports, noted in the last review continued during the quarter under review; shipments of both cotton yarn and piecegoods being substantially higher than in the third quarter of 1936. In the case of yarn shipments to the European countries and Ceylon and Straits Settlements were appreciably higher. As regards piecegoods, Egypt, the East African and Persian Gulf countries, Ceylon and other countries substantially increased their offtake of Indian goods.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Nov 19

F F Campbell ss City of Birmingham of 3403 reg tons, Captain P Longstaff arrived from Partington via Montreal, New York, Oran, Alexandria, Port Said Suez, Portsudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

Nixon ss City of Benares of 6720 reg tons, Captain A Lee arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

K Nixon ss City of Benares of 6720 reg tons, Captain A Lee sailed for Marseilles, Plymouth, Liverpool, and Glasgow via Port Said with passengers and in ballast.

K Nixon ss City of Agra of 3866 reg tons, Captain P O'Hallorum sailed for Liverpool an Manchester via Bhavnagar and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Swedish Yacht Southern Cross of 734 reg tons, Captain S Hastorm sailed for Colombo in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 19-11-37.

S S Dandolo (L T) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Nov 19

4	Lindenfels 5193	Karachi 20-11	L Edward
5	City of Agra 3865	Karachi 19-11	K Nixon
8	Kidderpore 3263	Colombo 20-11	M M
14	Durenda 4450	Antwerp 24-11	M M
15	Celebes Maru Japan	23-11	O S Kaisha.
16	Karanja 4646	Durban 24-11	M M
17	Olcades 4065	Abadan 20-11	M M
Jetty	End British Judge 4011	Abadan 20-11	Anglo Iranian Oil

Victoria Dock

1	Jalajyoti 2698	N F, N F,	Scindia S N
3	Vita 1955	Karachi 20-11	M M
7	Jalarashmi 2681	Moulmein 20-11	Scindia S N

Prince's Dock

A Akbar 2479 Jeddah 30-11 T Morrison C/R Howra 4096 Rangoon N F M M D/E Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N M Jalapalakar 2630 N F, N F, S N Co

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India 6-12-37 P and O
Dalgoma 23-11-37 M M
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-11-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O S N
Mooltan 2-12-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 19-11-37 Anchor Line
C/o Agra 11-11-37 Killick Nixon
Clan Murdoch 27-11-37 J Finlay

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 20-11-37 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Caboto 20-11-37 L Triestino
Monte Piana 27-11-37 L Triestino
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Tijuka 17-11-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Bangalore 21-11-37 M M
London Maru 23-11-37 O S Kaisha
Comorin 26-11-37 P and O S N
Conte Bencomeno 29-10-37 L Triestino
Mikage Maru No. 18 23-11-37 N Y K
Toyooka Maru 15-11-37 N Y K

FROM HAMBURG

Braunfels 18-11-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 24-11-37 L Edward

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 28-11-37 F F Campbell
C/o Birmingham 18-11-37 F F Campbell
Wellington Court 16-11-37 Sail 19

FROM BASRA

Vasna 24-11-37 M M
Dondolo 25-11-37 L Triestino
Bandra 25-11-37 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 27-11-31 M M
Karanja 13-11-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gurna 20-11-37 M M
Jalamani 21-11-37 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Jalrashmi 17-11-37 S S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 25-11-37 M M
Trantenfels 27-11-37 L Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Surada 21-11-37 M M
Bamora 24-11-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 27-11-37 P and O
Maloja 20-11-31 P and O
Ranchi 11-12-37 P and O
Kaiser-I-Hind 4-12-37 P and O
Bangalore 23-11-37 M M
Durenda 24-11-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 2-12-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 1-12-37 Killick N
Circessia 1-12-37 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Trantenfels N F, L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

C/o Birmingham 20-11-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 29-11-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 11-12-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Shitral 23-12-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O
Tango Maru 13-11-37 N Y K
Mikage Maru No. 16 26-11-37 N Y K
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 23-11-37 O S K

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 29-11-37 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Monte Piana 28-11-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Akbar 30-11-37 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 27-11-37 M M
Toyooka Maru 19-11 N Y Kaisha
Braunfels 30-11-37 L Edwards
Mikage Maru 26-11-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Bagala 24-11-37 M M
Vasna 25-11-37 M M
Vimala 18-11-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 24-11-37 M M
Takliwa 6-12-37 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Caboto 22-11-37 L Triestino

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Conte Verde 16-11-37
S S Durenda 16-11-37
S S City of Agra 17-11-37
S S Toyooka Maru 17-11-37
S S Unicoi 17-11-37
S S Sumatra 18-11-37
S S Victoria Marie 18-11-37
S S Dayavati 18-11-37
Bhadravati 18-11-37

EXPORTS

S S Maloja for London: 4 bales wln carpets M Mackenzie; 4 packages cotton goods Cox and Kings; 10 cases chrome leather D Abraham; 5 cases chrome leather Allahabad Bank

For Port Said: 25 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Tripoli: 16 bales cotton g yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Alexandretta: 16 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Istambul: 30 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Izimi: 70 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Mersin: 90 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel

S S Durenda for London: 7 bags fish maws L Dewraj; 57 bags gum N Muljee; 153 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 2720 bags groundnut oil cake F Shariffbhai; 5 bales dry salted skins D Abraham; 6 bales goat skins A K A Rasool.

For Antwerp: 216 bags mowrah meal A Burjor; 26 bales hemp B Premji.

For Hull: 154 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 100 bales hemp raw G Harmukhray

For Havre: 162 bags kang grain B Balwant.

For Marseilles: 1300 bags groundnut seed The Cotton Agents.

S S Circassia for Manchester: 50 bales cotton raw C Jairam; 100 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 214 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 50 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal; 175 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 100 bales cotton waste Thakordas and Co; 30 bs cotton waste C Jairam; 62 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For verpool: 75 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 1120 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus; 2700 bags groundnut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 3840 bgs groundnut oil cake K Devchand; 199 bs cotton waste M Chandulal; 18 bales wool raw Janmohomed.

For Glasgow: 156 drums groundnut oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 978 bags lentils L Dreyfus; 600 bags linseed oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills; 1300 bags linseed oil cake H Rawji; 3540 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji.

S S Lindenfels for Philadelphia: 26 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Osaka: 66 bundles sandalwood R Purshotam

S S Dandolo for Trieste: 55 bales cotton raw The Patel Cotton Co.

For Bourgas: 165 bales cotton raw K Devchand

For Varna: 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Genoa: 330 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 900 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

For Marseilles: 1000 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings; 1300 bags groundnut seed The Cotton Agents; 12620 bgs gorundnuts Ralli Bros; 4000 pkts my Pabollams K Tricamji.

IMPORTS

S S M S Aagtekerk Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 62 cases parts and accessories for 2 water tube boilers; 95 cs machinery; 1000 bags penetrose 2 pearl No. 131; 60 cases bolts and nuts; 117 cases globes; 83 cases padlocks; 222 cases v m sheets; 81 bags iron buckets; 160 cases gabiong goods; 45 cases lamp cheap tin; 65 cases camphor powder; 98 bundles sewing machines; 414 bales paper; 62 cases malleable iron flanges; 62 bundles hurricane lanterns; 400 bundles copper sheets; 27 cases wln piecegoods; 40 cases shails wln; 600 cts tiles; 58 cases beer; 394 drums dyes dry; 32 cases sohler expeller; 120 pieces earthenware; 81 pieces steel poles; 85 cases slate penc 100 cases school slates; 50 rings motor car covers; 41 cases ship chains; 200 pieces cast iron wheels; 41 barrels mercury atlas flag oil; 35 cases steel plates

From Bremen: 68 unpacked motor car; 35 cases machinery; 733 bags glass bottles; 170 cases beer; 425 cases tiles; 41 cases tools; 34 cases hardware; 50 cases bolts and nuts; 325 cases iron tubes; 74 cases motor car covers; 40 cases sledge hammers; 207 cases v m circles; 897 bundles hoop iron; 652 pieces aspenwood; 260 bales paper; 508 bundles baling hoops.

From Rotterdam: 100 casks corn syrup; 205 cases window glass; 817 casks chemica products; 56 cases wine; 255 bags sulphate of alumina; 200 bags ultra saper; 2075 cases beer; 1054 cases dyes dry; 100 drums hydrosulphite; 170 cases dyes paste; 325 bags farina; 66 bags schnapps; 231 pieces galvd gas tubes; 55 casks chrome alum; 150 cases radio goods; 50 drums tar colours; 375 drums sulfide of soda; 80 bales strawboards; 48 cases cheese; 45 bags tannin; 325 bags dextrine; 275 bales paper; 100 drums sodium perborate; 50 cases codliver oil; 427 cases cond milk; 70 cases brandy.

From Antwerp: 250 bundles round bars; 560 bundles sheet wasters; 111 cases electric cable; 200 pieces asbestos cement flat sheets; 77 cases chemicals; 50 cases lithopone; 138 bales cardboard; 1010 cases iron wire; 125 bundles cement; 611 drums dyes dry; 2370 plates raw zinc; 520 bales strawboards; 920 cases m s hoops; 96 cases electric motor and accessories, 105 bags stl hinges; 150 bags school slates; 401 bags bolts and nuts; 106 bags steel bars:

From Lisbon: 94 bags forks.

From Port Said: 1398 bales cotton

S S Djambi Agents Volkart Bros from San Francisco: 1040 drums lubg oil.

From Semarang: 781 pieces Java teak

From Bangkok: 62 pieces teak squares

From Sourbaya: 16814 bundles Java teak; 100 drums alcohol; 800 bags starch flour

From Palembong: 300 bags paraffin wax.

From Los Angeles: 119504 tons diesel oil; 33 cases lacquer thinner.

From Vancouver: 54 boxes battery separators; 2840 pieces duglas fir.

From Seattle: 472 pieces douglas fir

From Batavia: 101 bags betelnuts; 300 bags starch flour

From Tandjong Priok: 285 casks tallow

From Pekalongan: 40 drums arrack

From Macassar: 40 bags betelnuts; 25 bags gum.

U. S. Markets Dull Awaiting Washington Developments

SWITCHING OF DECEMBER TO LATER MONTHS

Bombay Buying Distant Positions In Liverpool

Bombay, Nov. 19.

All American markets were awaiting developments in Washington and operations were very dull through. U.S. steel activity is 34 per cent. The cotton market was uninteresting.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened steady but eased on increased hedging, renewed liquidation of December and scattered selling on the easiness of the stock market.

There was switching of December to later months prior to the first notice day on Wednesday which was the principal trading feature. Otherwise the market was quiet. Spot demand was poor but the session was steady.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with December 7.69 but prices improved 3 points and December was quoted 7.72 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined 9 points from the highest level and December stood at 7.63 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 7.83c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 7.88c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with January 4.44. The market is awaiting Washington developments. Tired liquidation and hedging met small trade calling. There was Bombay buying of distant positions but liquidation kept prices down. The market closed at a decline of 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 4.53d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Giza futures closed 6 points down with spot unchanged at 7.14. Uppers closed 9 to 8 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with some demand for Sakels which closed 6 to 30 points up but Ashmouni futures were 4 to 6 points down.

FARM BILL

"The whole cotton situation remained practically deadlocked last week and in the absence of any important new developments prices moved feverishly, daily fluctuations depending largely on the action of the stock market. Offers from the south continued small and in the absence of pressure the general undertone was steady. Cotton is still going into the Government loan steadily, the Commodity Credit Corporation reporting acceptances of 757,000 bales by October 22.

LARGE VOLUME.

The agricultural authorities are evidently somewhat disturbed over the large volume of cotton that is being offered to the loan, but little can be done with the market below the loan level. Much cotton is also being held off the market, pending legislative developments at Washington, in many leading agricultural districts. Washington's endeavour to formulate a new farm bill is encountering widely differing opinions, and the situation is becoming complicated by political and financial questions in connection with the efforts to balance the Budget. There are wide differences of opinion among agriculturists as to the best means to accomplish the ends desired. Some observers predict long discussions in the effort to reconcile conflicting opinions into a comprehensive bill, and some even express doubt as to whether it will be possible to pass a bill during the extra session of Congress.

SPOT DEMAND.

Spot demand is slow, mills being very reluctant to make purchases beyond their immediate requirements as they fear legislation in connection with labour and processing taxes.

Crop developments have continued favourable; low temperatures and heavy frosts in northern sections have checked growth, but there is evidently little real damage. Many traders believe that the next Bureau estimate will show another increase and in fact the Co-operative Association's mid-month estimate was of 18,100,000 bales. The whole situation is highly complex and no immediate solution is in sight. Speculation in cotton is now dormant, interest being centred in stocks."—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (10-4 a.m.)	7.72+01
N. Y. December Lowest (1-32 p.m.)	7.63—08
Liverpool January Highest	4.46—04
Liverpool January Lowest	4.42—08

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Mahrshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Principal feature large spot interests absorbing December liquidation and selling later months.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Dull trading conditions continue with speculation dormant owing to complete absence of incentive. Early decision on Farm Legislation in Congress becoming increasingly improbable. Meanwhile heavy loan deliveries continue.

New York.—Look for continuation of trading market with preference for purchases on declines. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and steady.

New York.—Market dull. Small liquidation.

New York.—Market lacks short interest. Offtake poor owing general business recession. Expect slowly lower.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 18.

December	7.68—03
January	7.70—04
March	7.77—04
May	7.82—05
July	7.87—05
October	7.98—03
Middling Spot	7.83—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 18.

December	7.85—03
January	7.86—02
March	7.87—03
Middling Spot	7.88—09
11 a.m. Ranges—	
December	7.68/7.68
January	7.70/7.70
March	7.77/7.77
Noon Call.—	
December	7.67
March	7.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Nov. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

November	4.37—07
December	4.39—07
January	4.43—07
February	4.45—07
March	4.48—07
April	4.51—06
May	4.53—07
June	4.54—07
July	4.56—07
August	4.57—07
September	4.59—07
October	4.62—07
November	4.63—07
Middling Spot	4.53—05
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	4.44
March	4.49

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

F.G.F. Spot	8.17
GIZA—	
Spot	7.14—0.
November	6.27—6.
January	6.37—6.
March	6.48—6.
May	6.53—6.
July	6.60—6.
October	6.73—6.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.98—2.
November	5.65—9.
January	5.56—8.
March	5.55—8.
May	5.56—9.
July	5.58—9.
October	5.64—8.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.70
Fine (Good staple)	3.85
Superfine (Good staple)	4.00
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	3.85
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.00
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.15
BENGAL—	
Good	3.34
Fully Good	3.44
Fine	3.59

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Nov. 18.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton November sellers	£12/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£14/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£15/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£14/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Nov/Dec. sellers	£14/0/0

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 18.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	41/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels November sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels November sellers	41/9

LINSEED OIL
London, Nov. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt December sellers	27
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan/Apr. sellers	27

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 18.

Smoked sheets standard ribber per lb. sellers	7 3/16

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Nov. 18.

Sair Rio coffee No. 7 quality	9 1/4

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

46th Week (ended 18th November)

1935	11,301,600
1936	8,838,500
1937	13,689,900

Total for 46 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1935	503,966,800
1936	489,576,300
1937	576,874,600

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Nov. 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 157/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 158 on buying influenced by bullish Memphis advices. The undertone of the market was good and will remain steady till monthly Teji-mandi settlement.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 2 points up which influenced better demand in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 158/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	158 10 0
Oomra D/J	144 8 0
Oomra March	143 12 0
Bengal D/J	128 12 0
Bengal March	128 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov 19

M G BENGAL U. P.—	
Superfine	Rs. 143
Fine	Rs. 140
Fully Good	Rs. 137
Good	Rs. 134

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov 19

Bengal Fine new 138/40
C P 1 new 161/63 Nov +19 Dec +13
C P 2 new 157/58 Nov +13 Dec +9
Arvi new 157/58 Nov +13 Dec +9
Berar new 153/55 old 118/28 Nov +12 Dec +6
Khandesh new 148/49 old 118/28 Nov +4 Dec —3
Jalna Sailu old 118/28
Burwah Sanavad old 118/28
Mathia old 83/103
Broach old 146/50
Punjab 4 F Nov +12/13
Punjab 289 F Nov +62/65
Sindh 4F new 173/75 Nov +14/15
Sindh N T new 205/08 Nov +45/47 Dec Mr/Ap
Kampala old 290/95 Dec +122
Manza new 263/65

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov 19

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		656
Central India	10	21
Barsi and Nagar		573
Berar	170	444
Central Provinces		142
Total Oomras	180	2,136
Dholera		1,683
N W Provinces		626
Sind Punjab	2,393	44,573
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		4,931
Westerns Northerns		725
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American	332	549
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,917	82,030
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		268
Total	6,822	140,248

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12 Nov

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,112	19,251
Japan and China	64	53,724
Coast Ports		17,115
Up-country by Rail		63,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Jan		809
Total	1,176	154,452

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 18-11-37	4602000	4093000
Receipts yesterday 18-11-37	27000	52000
Exports to date 18-11-37	2233000	2063000
Stock at Ports 12-11-37	3234000	2864000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-11-37	2385000	
Stock at Liverpool 12-11-37	781000	801000
Visible Supply 12-11-37	7199000	6554000
Quantity in sight 12-11-37	8016000	7420000
Quantity out of sight 12-11-37	3698000	4118000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 17th November	4,827
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	133,426
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	136,058
Decrease	2,632

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 147 Jan. 153 March 156 May 161 at Cross Rate 5.00 3/16

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 156/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.53 Rs. 49 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 156/8—New York May 7.82 Rs. 17 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.00 3/16.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 157 1/2; highest 157 3/4; lowest 156 3/4; closing 156 3/4.

Oomra D/J op. 141 3/4; highest 142; lowest 141 3/4; closing 141 3/4

Oomra March op. 141 1/4; highest 141 3/4; lowest 141 1/4; closing 141 1/4

Bengal D/J op. 126 1/4; highest 127 1/4; lowest 126 1/4; closing 127 1/4.

Bengal March op 126 1/2; highest 126 1/2; lowest 126 1/4; closing 126 3/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-12-37) Rs. 7 3/4

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May 31-3-38) Rs. 17

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 2d. to £7-0-0. London/Paris Exchange rate was 21 points up at 147.37. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.00 3/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 11/16d. America bought. Offerings were small. Market was quiet. Later on America was a buyer at fixed prices but sellers were reserved. Montreal and New York silver prices were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD.

Ready	34 9 0
Kartak	34 9 3
Magsar	34 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	50 0 6
Kartak	50 1 0
Magsar	50 2 6

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 18.

Spot	19 11/16
Forward	19 9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 18.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7/0/0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 18.

November	44.45
December	44.90
March	44.75

London Metals

London, Nov. 18.

Copper	£38 2 6
Lead	£16 17 6
Spelter	£15 13 9
Tin	£181 10 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 19.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£45-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 41-8-0

Tone:—Erratic.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Yesterday Liverpool market was strong but the improvement was not maintained and the market closed weak on increased selling from Australia. Following reports of warmer weather both Chicago and Winnipeg market declined Export demand was poor. Latest Argentine cable states, there was light frost in East Buenos Aires, official report considers average condition of crops regular to good but does not take into consideration frost damage. Private reports confirm considerable damage. The local market was quietly steady and in the absence of important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Linseed May	5 11 3
Wheat January	5 5 3
Wheat May	5 1 3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 18.

December	£12-3-9

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The local Seeds Traders' Association remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to a member of the Association.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

December	95 5/8d.
March	93 3/4d.
May	93 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 18.

December	dol 0.91 3/4
May	dol 0.92.
July	dol 0.85 5/8

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 18.

December	2.35+1.
March	2.34—1.
May	2.35—1.
July	2.37—1.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9-0.
Shipment Nov. Rs. 5-9-0.
Shipment Dec. Rs. 5-9-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-10-0.
Kesar Rs. 11-2-0.
Saraya Rs. 11-1-0.
Java spot F. 7.00.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Wheat	14,287 cwts.
Linseed	3,999 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	26 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,842 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,586 cwts.
Rice	8,778 cwts.
Myrabollams	113 cwts.
Cottonseed	264 cwts.
Gram	1,705 cwts.
Joowar	661 cwts.
Barley	1,032 cwts.
Bajree	3,213 cwts.
Indian Sugar	11,373 cwts.

Alexandria Cotton

Auexandria Nov. 18.

SAKEL—	
November	15.03+ 6.
January	14.47+19.
March	14.18+30.
ASHMOUNI—	
November	9.75— 4.
February	9.68— 4.
GIZA—	
November	12.00+ 7.
January	11.87— 2.
March	11.90— 2.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 19.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
4 per cent 1947	103/10
6 per cent U P Bonds	97/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/9
4 per cent 1960/70	113/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	105/1
5 per cent 1940/43	108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan	103/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112/4
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	120/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T	1974 110
4 per cent M Deb	1974 109
5 per cent M Deb	1949 118/8
5 per cent	1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T	1956 131/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/11 and closed at Rs. 98/12 tone steady

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 19.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 265 7/8
Bank's buying T T 263 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,103
Bank's buying T T 1,123

JAPAN—
Banks selling I T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2

JAVA—
Bank selling D D 67 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.00 1/4 18th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 19th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 19th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 19th instant
Java/London 8.99 1/2 19th instant.
London/Paris 147.37 18th instant.
London/Belgium 29.39 1/4 18th instant
London/Switzerland 21.60 3/4 18th instant.
London/Berlin 12.37 3/4 18th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 18th instant.
London/New York 4.99.95 18th instant.
London/Amsterdam 9.01 3/4 18th instant.
London/Italy 95.00 18th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-10 17th instant
Gold £7-0-0 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 9/16 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 18th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 18.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 5/8
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	109 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	112 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	63/9

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Nov. 18.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	328,000,000
Public Deposits	33,200,000
Other Deposits (A)	122,800,000
Government securities	76,600,000
Other securities (B)	30,300,000
Notes and coin	66,800,000
Notes in circulation	481,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	42.84 p.c.
(A) Other Depocits include bankers	86,700,000
(B) Other securities include discounts and advances	9,000,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov. 18.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£80 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£94 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/4
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£97 1/2
National Bank of India	£42 3/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 18.

November	229.40+100
March	227.50
May	228.30—80

Smaller Turnover Among Industrials

TATA STEELS AND COTTON SHARES RECORD SMALL IMPROVEMENT

Scindia Shares Dormant

BOMBAY: November 19.

No important change was noticed in the Industrial shares to-day. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a small improvement under scattered buying.

Scindia shares were expected to show some rapid change, but in the absence of any important business remained dormant.

Brokers reported a further decrease in orders and the paucity of sellers was apparent from the drooping tendency of popular shares.

Business in the Miscellaneous shares continued on the small side and no definite tendency was displayed.

Wall-Street Market was easy in the absence of news from Washington and Steel activity shows a further decrease to 34 per cent.

Thus there seems less inducement to go on the long side, while present prices being intrinsically safe, there is no inclination to sell short.

Thus the market is marking time awaiting fresh developments.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,050 which was the lowest level. There was absence of selling and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 1,067 and finally closed at Rs. 1,061. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 273 and improved to Rs. 277 while Central Indias closed at Rs. 309 after opening at Rs. 305. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 368. Simplex looked up to Rs. 113 and Swadeshi shares finished at Rs. 303.

Associated Cement shares dull and neglected at Rs. 151|8 Andhras closed at Rs. 1,586 and Hydros were steady at Rs. 159 Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,492 and after advancing to Rs. 1,500 closed at Rs. 1,498.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,565 and after declining to Rs. 1,562 advanced to Rs. 1,587 and finally closed at Rs. 1,580. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 351 Burmas were steady at Rs. 759.

TEXTILE SHARES.
BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	401	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1061	4
100 CENTURY	277	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	309	6
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	268	2
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	410	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-7-6	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	155	0
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	226	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	75	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	148	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	368	2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	640	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1.365	0
250 Model	56	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	336	4
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	293	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2 210	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	113	2
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	303	2
100 Swan	120	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1592	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	395	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3)	126	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-8-8	
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated	151	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	10
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	8
200 Oriental (125)	4,650	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	151	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1586	4
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2
10 BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	127	8
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	4
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	195	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	159	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs 37-8)	1498	12
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	948	12
100 C. Province	97	4
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	767	8
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	9	12 6
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	13
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	42	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2.)	70	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1580	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 16)	351	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	322	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	187	8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	876	4
250 BOM. STEAM ((Rs. 13-12)	258	2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Bombay Dyeing (1053/12) 1050 1057 1055 1063 1067 1061
Century (274/6) 273 278 276 278 277
Central India (305/10) 305 310 308 309
Kohinoor (368/12) 367 370 368
New Great (330) 328 332 330 336
Simplex (111/14) 111 114 113
Swadeshi (300) 300 303
Associated Cement (151/8) 151/8
Andhra (1581/4) 1585 1586
Tata Hydro (158/12) 158 159
Tata Power (1495) 1492 1495 1500 1498
Tram. Ord. (128/2) 127/3 127/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1570) 1565 1562 1587 1578 1585 1580
T. Steel Ord. (349) 348 349 352 350/8 351
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170/8) 169/8 170
Bellapur (186/14) 186 188 189
B. Steam (259/6) 259 258
B. Burma (761/4) 760 758 761 760 759

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	14
Amr. Power & Light Com.	7
Amr. Power & Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	40
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	27
Electric P. & Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	47
Electric Bond Common	11
Int. Tel. and Tel.	7
Northern S. Power A.	13
American Tel. and Tel.	148
Western Union Telg.	28 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	11
New York Central Rly.	16 1/4
Pennsylvania Rly.	42
Union Pacific Rly.	87
Allis Chalmers	45
Graham Page	2
Boeing Airplane	25
Japanese 5 1/2 per cent	69
Bethelehem Steel	51
Crucible Steel	32
Ludium Steel	18
National Steel	62
United States Steel X.D.	54 1/4
Amr. Car Foundry	22
United States Smelting	60
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
Int. Nickel of Canada	42
Chrysler Motors	61
General Motors	36
General Electric	39 3/4
American Radiator	13
Union Carbide	66 3/4
Socony Oil	15 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	47
National Distillers	22
National Dairy	15
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	28
Sun Life of Canada	420
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd.	94
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent	81
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 per cent	1939 82

U. S. Steel Corp. working 34 per cent of capacity. Brokers loan for the week down 8 million dollars. Market closed near low. Market is dull and likely to go lower Turnover 900,000 shares. Boeing Airplane has declared a dividend of 40 cents. ex dividend on 23-11-37. National Dairy has declared a dividend of 30 cents. ex dividend on 26-11-37.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 18.

T. T. London on—	
New York	4.99.95
Paris	147.37
Berlin	12.37 3/4
Madrid	79.00
Amsterdam	9.01 5/8
Brussels	29.39 1/4
Milan	95.00
Berne	21.60 3/4
Prague	142.00

125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	759	6
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	256	14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	13
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	100	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	158	12
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	770	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	90	12
15 Scindia	26	12
25 Tata Oil Mill	33	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1507	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	10
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,557	8
6 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	10
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937

Textiles Wages Inquiry

Questionnaire For Interim Recommendations

Workers And Owners Asked To Expedite Replies

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee have issued to the interests concerned, the questionnaire relating to interim recommendations that the Committee have been asked to make if they think necessary, before they submit their final findings and recommendations to the Government of Bombay.

The terms of reference of the Committee relating to interim recommendations, ask the Committee to report whether "in view of the present condition of the Industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the Industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its report and to make recommendations in this behalf."

The questionnaire seeks to elucidate the points covered in the above terms of reference and to gather necessary information to make its recommendations. There are nine questions covering a variety of topics.

The following are the questions that mill-owners and workers' representatives have been asked to reply to. The replies to these are expected to be received by December 4, and then the oral evidence on the question of making interim recommendations will start.

"(1) What is the profit of your concern exclusive of depreciation for the first 6 months of the current year? Please also state, what commission has been calculated in arriving at this figure? Please bring up these figures, if possible, up to the end of September 1937.

(2) What would be the depreciation on the income-tax basis for the same period?

(3) Please supply annual statements of the profits and depreciation and agents' commissions from 1933 to 1936.

(4) Please state the average daily number of the persons employed, the total wages bills and the total production of cloth and yarn during six monthly periods from January 1933 to June 1937. If possible, please bring up the figures to the end of September 1937.

(5) Has your financial position improved during this year? If so, what are the factors which have brought about the improvement?

(6) Do you think that the cotton textile industry has been benefitted or is likely to benefit as a result of the present position of the cotton and cloth markets? If so, to what extent?

(7) Please state in detail what cuts in wage rates, bonuses, allowances, etc., were effected in your mill or in your centre since 1st January 1933 and the reasons therefor.

(8) In what direction and to what extent have the conditions which may be held to have justified these wage cuts changed today?

(9) Are you of the opinion that in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry? If so, what should be the extent of the increase? Please state the factors which you would take into consideration in calculating the increase"

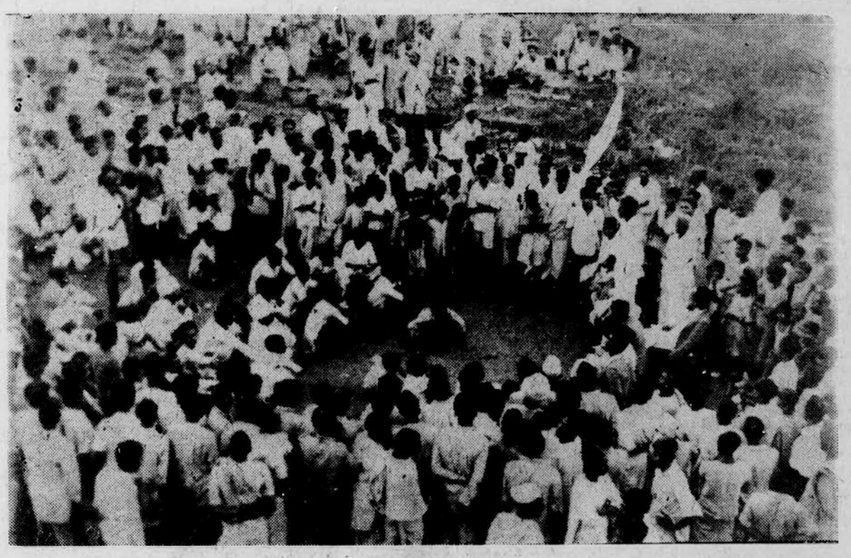
SOME FIGURES

According to the latest figures available there are in all 150 textile mills and in all 270,000 workers in these concerns. The two biggest centres are Bombay City and Ahmedabad City. In Bombay there are 67 concerns, employing in all 140,000 workers. In Ahmedabad City there are 71 mills in all employing 95,000 workers.

Since 1933, there have been cuts in wages, the workers say, resulting in low wage levels. The accumulated discontent against this policy of the millowners was manifested in the General Strike in the Textile Industry in Bombay in 1935. It is contended on behalf of Labour that unless wages are increased the present discontent cannot be allayed. It is also stated, on behalf of the workers, that quite recently attempts have been made in certain individual mills further to reduce the earnings of particular classes of workers.

In 1935 representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Mazdoor Mahajan placed their respective cases before Gandhiji at Delhi and an agreement was reached on the question of wages. It is urged by Labour representatives that individual mills in Ahmedabad have gone back on that agreement and fresh cuts have been enforced. As spokesman of the largest section of organised workers in Ahmedabad, the Labour Association, demands immediate restoration of the wage level as obtained in 1935. They also have demanded an increase of 25 to 50 per cent in the wages and that the minimum wage should be fixed at Rs. 35 per month. The other section claiming to speak on behalf of Ahmedabad Textile Labour has demanded immediate restoration of wages as at 1929.

In this connection it is pointed out that for sometime past there has been increased activity in the textile industry and no mill is off steam Moreover, many of the mills are working double shifts. The prices of cotton have also fallen to the advantage of the industry. These factors, it is urged by protagonists of Labour, go to show that the industry is to-day in a prosperous condition. The millowners will, doubtless place their own point of view in this regard drawing attention to their difficulties and the losses suffered by many mills in the last few years.



Bombay Mill Workers' Meeting to register their complaints for submission to the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. The meeting was held on Wednesday, Mr. Dadasaheb Jagtap, M. L. A., presiding.

Siyasat Press Appeal

Lahore High Court Sets Aside Order Of Forfeiture

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

A full bench of the Lahore High Court, heard three appeals to-day, filed by Mr. Syed Habib against the forfeiture of the securities of Rs. 3,000 of "Siyasat", an Urdu daily of Lahore, and Rs. 1,000 of the "Siyasat" Press and the forfeiture of a printing machine belonging to the "Siyasat" Press.

In regard to the first two appeals, Mr. Syed Habib prayed for adjournment, which was granted.

In regard to the forfeiture of the machine, the Advocate General stated that he had instructions from the Local Government not to contest the case. Mr. Habib submitted that Government had no right to withdraw the case after four months Considerable damage had been caused to him meanwhile, and he prayed for costs.

Their Lordships set aside the order of forfeiture with costs.

It will be recalled following forfeiture of the security of the press and apprehending heavy security Mr. Habib closed down the "Siyasat" Press and disposed of the machinery to another press. Government forfeited the printing machines on the ground that use of that machine was illegal.—United Press.

M.L.A. ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MURDER

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

A Raipur report says that Mr. Mahant Maktawandas, M. L. A., and 13 others have been arrested on charges of alleged murder and rioting.

Investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

COST OF FRONTIER OPERATIONS

NEW DELHI, November 19.

That Government forces sustained casualties to the extent of 237 killed and 663 wounded in the Waziristan operations between 25th November, 1936 and 5th November, 1937, was the information conveyed by the Commander-in-Chief, to the Council of State this morning, in reply to a question by Mr. Hussain Imam.

The extra cost of military operation in Waziristan from 25th November, 1936 to the end of October, 1937 totalled about Rs. 1,60,00,000.

Offences on a small scale are still being committed and the Fakir of Ipi and a few more of the recalcitrant tribal leaders are still at large, though with very reduced following. There are hopeful signs for the future.—United Press.

FIVE YOUTHS DROWNED

NEW DELHI, November 19.

Five youngmen, including the son of the Ruler of Rampur (a Simla Hill State) who was a student of the local College, were drowned in Jumna river, last evening.

It is stated the young men while taking a dip in Jumna in connection with Kartika Purnima went beyond depth and drowned. In spite of vigorous efforts two dead bodies have not so far been recovered.—United Press.

Fell Far Short Of Public Demand

"Bengal Govt.'s Statement On Detenu Release Extremely Disappointing"

CALCUTTA, November 19.

The Executive Committee of the Political Sufferers' and Anti-Repression Committee which met this evening, considered the Government Communique relating to the release of detenus and political prisoners and was of opinion that the statement of Government was extremely disappointing and fell far short of public demands.

The Committee decided to issue a fuller statement in this connection very shortly and further resolved to call a public meeting at an early date to consider the situation arising out of this decision on the part of the Bengal Government.—United Press.

PENNAR RIVER TRAGEDY

Eleven Persons Drowned

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

According to information received by the Government of Madras from the Collector of South Arcot news about the drowning of eleven persons is now confirmed.

It is stated that 20 persons were crossing the Pennar river when they were carried away by a strong current. Five, however, were stranded on an adjoining rock and rescued subsequently. Four were washed ashore in an unconscious state. Nine were not seen at all and two dead bodies were recovered later.—United Press.

"Bengal Communique Frankly Disappointing"

NOT LIKELY TO VISIT ENGLAND AS BAN STILL THERE, SAYS SUBHAS

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here at 8-20 a.m. by the Dutch 'plane and was received by a large number of Congress leaders. Congress members of the Legislative Assembly and other friends including Swami Govindanand, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Dr. Choitram.

After giving "Darshan" to the waiting crowds, Mr. Subhas Bose boarded the 'plane which took off at 9 a.m.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" regarding the Bengal Government Communique on the detenus, Mr. Subhas said that he was frankly disappointed. He said: "I do not know how Mahatmaji feels about it. But you will hear from him shortly about this."

Mr. Subhas Bose continued that there were two classes of detenus, those in home and village internment and those in prisons and camps. The lot of the latter was much harder. This announcement did not touch the latter class of detenus. There was nothing to congratulate the Bengal Government about the decision but much to condole.

"We have been hearing about the release of these 1,100 detenus from June last. Those camps and prisons have been left untouched and the whole struggle during all these months between us and Mahatma Gandhi on one side, and the Government on the other was to bring about a release of the internees who are in camps and prisons for several years. There is no question further of the convicts and political prisoners in the Andamans. We have, therefore, to be sceptical until we see something done for them."

Answering pressmen, Mr. Subhas Bose added that repression was in full swing in Bengal. He was going to Austria to undergo treatment at a watering place as he was gradually losing weight; otherwise he was feeling much better now.

Questioned whether he was likely to visit England, Mr. Subhas said that most probably he would not, because the ban in respect of England was still there. The trip was primarily due to considerations of health. "My work" he said "is here and I will return by the end of December or at the latest, the first week of January."—A. P.

BENGAL PREMIER'S SATISFACTION

Thanks Everybody Except Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

"I thank God that it was reserved for us, a Muslim Premier and a Muslim Home Minister, assisted by the members of the coalition group in the Legislative Assembly composed mainly of Muslims and Scheduled caste Hindus, to initiate a policy which will bring happiness to thousands of Hindu homes," says Hon Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, in a statement to the Associated Press.

During the course of the statement, Mr. Haq thanks His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal, the Permanent officials, the European group of the Assembly and his colleagues for the co-operation they gave and proceeds to conclude.

"We hope that the steps we have taken will prove conclusively that the present Bengal Cabinet which is predominantly Muslim, and the coalition group where the caste Hindus do not possess any appreciable influence, are not imbued with communal ideas or feelings antagonistic to the Hindu community of Bengal. We hope and trust that the policy we have inaugurated will usher in an era of peace, prosperity and progress for all classes of people in the province and will lead to more and more united effort on the part of all communities for the common good of our common motherland."—A.P.

SPEEDING UP RELEASE OF DETENUS

Bengal Home Department Secretary's Assurance To Journalists

CALCUTTA, November 19.

An assurance that no effort would be spared to secure the most expeditious release of detenus was given by Mr. R. H. Hitchings, Joint Secretary to the Home Department, Government of Bengal in the course of an informal conference with Press representatives at the Secretariat this evening.

Mr. Hitchings, however, pointed out, that unlike Civil Disobedience prisoners, who were mostly lodged in jails, the detenus to be released immediately were, with few exceptions, scattered all over the Province. Besides, orders would have to be served individually on them through local officials and even estimating that about a 100 orders were issued a day, the releases would be complete only in the course of three weeks or so.

He hoped this delay would not give rise to any wrong impression.—A. P

PENSION RESTORED

DHARWAR, November 18.

At a public meeting held here yesterday Mr. V. B. Joshi was felicitated on the restoration—after seventeen long years—of his pension by the Congress Ministry.

Mr. V N. Jog, M. L. A., presided.—A. P.

Convicted Politicals Must Be Released: Calcutta Papers' Comment

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Commenting on the Government Communique regarding the release of detenus the "Statesman" says that the whole tenor of the communique indicates that the present Government which is responsible to the Legislature has inherited the human approach to the problem which Sir John Anderson instilled into its predecessor.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "Glad as we would have been if the Government had chosen to release all the detenus without reservation we confess we are sorely disappointed and greatly astonished that there is no mention at all in the communique about the convicted political prisoners" The paper says that it reserves comment till Mahatma Gandhi and Government have issued further statements clarifying the situation.

"Ananda Bazar Patrika" (vernacular daily) says, that the Government communique would fill the hearts of the countrymen with extreme disappointment. Despite his long contact and protracted interchange of views the paper finds that Mahatma has not been able to effect any change in the outlook of the police-influenced bureaucracy.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

BUT FOR YOU AND THE CHAIR, LADY---ASSIM MIGHT BE THERE INSTEAD OF HIM---
LYMAN ANDERSON
10-16
ASSIM---HELP----
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
ASSIM STEPS FORWARD---HE PRESSES HIS FORE-FINGER LIGHTLY AGAINST DONAVAN'S NECK-----
BUT---YOU MERELY TOUCHED HIM!
AN OLD ARAB TRICK, SAHIB---I PRESSED A NERVE-----HE WILL BE UNCONSCIOUS FOR AN HOUR---
THEYVE BEEN IN THERE A LONG TIME---
COME ON---WE'LL SEE WHAT'S WRONG!

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